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ATA CONDEMNS U.S. 'AGGRESSIVE ACT' AGAINST LIBYA

AU150839 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 15 Apr

["The U.S. Imperialists Perpetrate a New Aggressive Military Act Against Libya" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 15 (ATA) -- On Monday night dawning Tuesday, the American imperialists launched a new aggressive military act against Libya. At about 02.00 Tuesday morning, the reports point out, the U.S. jets bombed the regions of the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi. 18 bombers "FB-111" launched from their bases in Britain and 16 jets "A-1" launched from the airplane carriers Coral Sea and America near the Libyan coast took part in this operation.

The statement made in Washington show that the new aggressive act had long since been prepared by the American administration. The White House Spokesman Larry Speaks admitted that these attacks "had been carefully prepared" and added that the United States "is ready to repeat such a thing". The report point out that President Ronald Reagan himself had ordered the bombardment of the Libyan cities. Right after the bombardment, Reagan made a speech in which he cynically declared that the American military attack "may make the world surer." He said that this act was a continuation of the economic sanctions and of the demonstration of strength that the USA has made so far against Libya. "I had said that we would apply other measures if need be", declared Reagan, adding that "this is what we did precisely tonight". The American Secretary of State Shultz reported the Soviet Union had been informed of the American attack against Libya. He stressed that Washington had informed Moscow before hand that the American military act would aim at Libya alone and not the Soviet Union.

According to the reports of Radio Tripoli, the American aviation bombarded the inhabited zones of Tripoli, causing casualties among the civilian population. It reported that three American aircrafts were shot by the Libyan aviation and that their pilots were killed. The news agencies, referring to a report of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs inform that the U.S. bombardment has damaged also the Embassy of France in Tripoli. The statements made by the chief of Pentagon Weinberger regarding the attack against Libya, inplied that France had not accepted that American bombers pass over their air space in France.

ZERI I POPULLIT ON APPROACH OF NINTH AWP CONGRESS

AU030915 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 27 Mar 86 pp 1-2

[Editorial: "Toward the Ninth AWP Congress with Successes in Every Field and New Victories"]

[Text] Yesterday, communists, the masses, and the whole people received important good news in the decision of the 14th AWP Central Committee plenum to summon the Ninth AWP Congress on 3 November this year. This decision has encouraged the hearts and minds of our people, has raised to a new level the political enthusiasm of the masses, our unity in struggle, and the exemplary courage and sacrifice of communists and their lofty militancy, to press yet further the victories we have achieved, and to record new successes in every aspect of every area of life.

Congresses of the party have always been great political events of exceptional historical importance for the party and the people. At its congresses, the party has taken stock of the titanic struggle of the party and the people for the construction of socialism and the defence of the nation.

From one congress to another, socialist Albania has seen nothing but advances and new victories. This will happen at this new congress too. Communists and the masses, the working class, the cooperative peasantry, the intelligentsia, members of the armed forces, young people, and the women of our country will approach the Ninth AWP congress with achievements and victories, with firm determination to realize fully our present tasks, and with high optimism over the greater tasks which await us in the future.

The Ninth AWP Congress will meet in a singular situation. At the 14th AWP Central Committee plenum Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed: "The Ninth AWP Congress will be a great event for the party and in the life of the nation. This is the first congress without Comrade Enver, but we must work with added strength to carry it out as Comrad Enver would have wished. This is a great pledge and duty, but let it also be a matter of honor for all of us, for members of the Central Committee, and for all the communists and working people of our country." These words of the party leader are a summons to all communists and working people, to the party and mass organizations, to the organs of the state and the economy, to increase further energy and mobilization at work, to foster a spirit of mass actions and creative initiative in the realization and overfulfillment of all the tasks of the plan, to strengthen and forge yet more firmly the unity of the party and people, to increase the leading and organizing power of the party, to enrich the life of the people and further strengthen the defense of our dear fatherland.

The year 1986 began after the party and people had confronted great trials. Communists, the masses, and our entire people responded to the greatest test, the loss of Comrade Enver Hoxha' with steely unity around the party, with incomparable political and ideological maturity, with unprecedemted readiness for labor and sacrifice, with new and thorough organizing abilities in every decisive instance. A difficult year like last year, with a harsh winter and prolonged drought, demands exceptional mobilization and revolutionary energy, perfected organization, and a spirit of mass action. As always, the people grasped the friendly words of the party with understanding, and surmounted the difficulties with courage and without flinching. The working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, young people and women, young and old, down to the pioneers of Enver, with the Communists at their head and incorporated in the powerful revolutionary movement of "standard bearers in implementing the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha," achieved unprecedented results with an exceptional burst of energy. The energy and optimism of our people had its source in the correct line of the party, in its organizing, leading, and controlling strength, and in the clear prospects which have been opened for the future.

Last year's achievements in many fields, in agriculture and industry, in wheat, cotton, tobacco, and rice production, in chrome, coal, and copper extraction, in the production of machinery and spare parts for the chemical and metallurgical industries, and in the production of many common consumer goods, represent a rich experience. The 13th AWP Central Committee plenum called this experience a major lesson for party organs, for cadres and all working people, from which everybody must learn how to confront difficult tasks, how to solve problems that emerge with initiative and decisiveness, how to discover and exploit production capacities and reserves in enterprises and cooperatives, and how to increase trust in the potential inherent in the bosoms of our workers collectives.

The Ninth AWP Congress will take stock of the great historic victories which have been achieved during these years, during the stage of the complete construction of socialist society.

It will take stock of the heroic efforts of the people, under the leadership of the party, to make the historic decisions of the Eighth AWP Congress a complete reality, with their great program for the strengthening of the economy, for defence, for the increased prosperity of the people, relying entirely upon our own strengths. This high party assembly will discuss and approve directives for the development of the economy and culture during the eighth 5-year period, directives which will further the victories and achievements attained up to now, and open new prospects for development and progress on the road of socialism.

The 13th and 14th AWP Central Committee plenums set out very important tasks for the year 1986, of great importance for the whole 5-year period. In this year alone the social product will increase 9.5 percent in comparison with last year; general industrial production will increase by more than 7.3 percent, agricultural production by 17 percent, and the volume of basic investment by 3.1 percent, while there will be noticeable increases in the import and export of goods. These rates of growth will put on the right track various basic projects in the development of the economy which have to do with the fundamental conditions for broad socialist production, and will constitute a sounder basis for the coming years of the 5-year plan. But these great tasks will only be realized if tasks are also fulfilled completely and item by item in production, in cost reduction, the reduction of quotas for raw material use, in savings, and in the maintenance of quality, in every unit of labor and production. "The fulfillment of plan tasks at all costs" the AWP Central Committee 13th plenum made clear, "in every branch and sector of the economy, in every district and industry, has been and remains the principal and sole road for the development of society relying upon our own efforts, to confront every difficulty and increase the independence and defensive power of the fatherland, and to progress ever further forward."

This essential feature has also characterized the first 3 months of this year, during which our revolutionary spirit has increased. As was stressed at the AWP Central Committee 14th plenum, the continual fulfillment of tasks by many workers collectives and districts and branches of the economy is the direct result of the increased energies of the masses.

All these things witness the new pace of work with which this year has begun, the awakening of a spirit of self-reliance and innovation, and a broader participation in the method of mass actions. Comrade Ramiz Alia's speeches and advice have opened new horizons and have become a source of inspiration for raising the mobilization of the masses to a new level, and also for matching this readiness and mobilization with effective management and organization, and with strict control byt the party organs and base organizations in enterprises and cooperatives, in executive committees and administrative offices. It is characteristic of the present day that the word of the party and Comrade Ramiz Alia met with a particular response in the exemplary alertness of our young people, who have always been and remain the right hand of the party, its militant reserve, a striking and attacking force for the construction of the nation, the strengthening of its defense, and in support for and application of every progressive idea. Young people and their militant organization welcomed the news of the new Milot-Rreshen-Klos railroad with a readiness to shorten its construction period, and have burst into dozens of national and local mass actions, spreading their spirit of mass action wherever young people live and work, not only in production, but also in the ideological and social field, and in culture. With their tireless and militant labor, young people have set the new pace of work, shortening schedules decided earlier, and aiming at new, more revolutionary objectives. It is the task of party organs and organizations to spread this spirit of mass actions more widely, among all the working people, to make possible the realization of the great and exceptionally involved tasks which lie ahead of us, and to advance with fresh victories toward the important political events of the 45th anniversary of the foundation of the party and the Ninth AWP Congress.

The best preparation for the congress is the realization and overfulfillment of all plan targets in every enterprise and sector of the economy, the increase of production and income, and the maintenance of the spirit of further strengthening the revolutionary spirit of the working class, the cooperative peasantry, the intelligentsia, and communists, and the increase of the mobilization of cadres and managers. More than ever before, our oil workers and miners, workers at the principal fronts of the whole economy, are asked to give the country as much fuel and minerals as possible. Even greater efforts are demanded of workers in agriculture for even more general progress, with a new pace in the growth of agriculture and livestock-raising and in the production of grains, milk and meat, vegetables, cotton, tobacco, potatoes, etc., because in this way our common economy will grow stronger, as will our socialist fatherland. The present day demands more successful efforts from the intelligentsia in all fields, and from the scientific abilities of the nation, demanding that they devote their energies to the present plans and future prospects of the economy. In particular, economic thought should be more strongly prominent, should speak out more boldly, and offer solutions to major problems of the economy, and aim at a more effective and far-sighted kind of work.

The Ninth AWP Congress is a spur and source of inspiration for everybody. It is a militant spur and major inspiration for members of the party in particular, inspiring them to place themselves ever more firmly at the head of the struggle against difficulties, at the head of the masses, with strong will, decisiveness, self-denial, and communist honesty. Wherever difficulties are most serious, where labor is faltering, wherever the party orders us, there communists must have their place, and there the party organization must intervene. Communists must be against sloth, against every sign of hesitancy, of bureaucratism, must be strict with those guilty of favoritism or injustice, must struggle against indifference and people who are indifferent, must struggle against sluggishness and petty-bourgeois complacency.

More than ever before, the work of party organs and base organizations must be more skilled, more appropriate to concrete situations, closer to people, and far removed from narrow forms and stereotypes, from formalist practices and signs of technocratism; it must be more energetic in its decision-making, and in controlling the implementation of these decisions. Communists must be in the van when implementing more difficult decisions. Members of the ranks of communists will have the honor of being chosen as delegates or guests to the congress, which is also an honor for the party base organization where they work.

The election campaign in the party will serve to strengthen this militant spirit among the ranks of communists, and increase the guiding strength of the party organs and base organizations.

The party organization is in charge of all matters. It is its task, now more than ever before, to encourage people's mobilization and creative energies, and to awaken and maintain this mobilization. It is its task to kindle everywhere a powerful spirit of emulation, to encourage the impetus of people at work; it is its task to direct, guide, and lead the immediate application of advanced experience in every sphere of work, everywhere, in technology, and especially in the production sector; it is its task to encourage and support the movement of innovators and rationalizers who are furthering production work.

The high mobilization of the masses and their energy at work now more than ever demand new standards of organization and management, strong discipline and general control in every way, from the party and the state organs, from organizations of the economy and social organizations, and directly from the working class and other working masses, as the 14th AWP Central Committee plenum made clear.

It is the duty of party organizations to strengthen their leadership and control over these matters, in all organs and administrative sectors, so that the alertness and mobilization of the masses may be always more effective, and so that every bead of sweat will be for the good of socialism and to the benefit of the people.

All the party and people will anticipate the Ninth AWP congress with a new outpurst of all their creative energies, with mass actions and new initiatives to fulfill and overfulfill tasks on every front of the construction and defense of our socialist fatherland. Our people, joined in the steel-forged unity around the party and its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at its head, will approach the Ninth AWP Congress with new victories and joys.

RITA MARKO ON HOXHA DEATH ANNIVERSARY

AU111003 Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 11 Apr 86

["Forger of the Unity of the People, Founder of His State -- Editorial of the Newspaper BASHKIMI" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 11 (ATA) -- The name of Comrade Enver Hoxha, his theoretical Marxist-Leninist thought and his wide, all-sided, leading, directing and organizing activity, are closely linked with all the great historic victories of the Albanian people for over 4 decades, Rita Marko member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly writes in the newspaper BASHKIMI.

At the head of the Communist Party he founded and put on steel foundations, Comrade Enver Hoxha programmed the strategy of the struggle of the Albanian people, placing in its foundation the great people's unity for national and social liberation, the author stresses. Precisely because it was led by the Marxist-Leninist thinking of its founder, our party forged the unity of the Albanian people, an unbreakable [word indistinct] revolutionary unity embodied in the antifascist national liberation front. Comrade Enver Hoxha was the architect of the national liberation front, he compiled the ideological, political, and military platform of the front. Led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, our party and front realised always with loyalty the desires and hopes of the people, they did never put into question their realisation.

Further on the author stresses that the great personality of Comrade Enver Hoxha as an outstanding Marxist-Leninist thinker and revolutionary leader was manifested with a rare strength in the transformation of the struggle for the liberation of the country into a profound popular revolution, which was crowned with the establishment of the people's power, the creation of the Albanian state of people's democracy. The architect of this power was Comrade Enver Hoxha, the legendary commander and commissar, who at the head of the party, the anti-fascist National Liberation Front and the glorious National Liberation Army, inspired the people and led it in triumphant battles and set up the new, free, soveregin People's Albania.

In the years of the socialist construction, Comrade Enver Hoxha made a colossal theoretical and practical contribution to the continuous strengthening of the people's power, the consolidation of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the further steeling of the unity of the people in ranks of the Democratic Front of Albania under the leadership of the party. The teachings of our beloved leader have been and remain always foundations of the work of the party to perfect, democratize and revolutionize further the people's power.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 13TH BCP CONGRESS

2 Apr Control Commission Report

AU051010 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Apr 86 pp 4, 5

["Report on the Accountability Report of the BCP Central Control-Audting Commission to the 13th BCP Congress, read by Comrade Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the Commission" at the opening session of the 13th BCP Congress on 2 April at the Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture in Sofia -- capitalized passages published in bold face]

[Text] Comrade delegates, Esteemed guests,

The 13th BCP Congress marks the end of a remarkable period of constructive labor and victories in socialist construction.

This was a period of thorough quality changes in the productive forces, as well as at the basis and in the superstructure of our society, a period of the practical implementation of the party line for a comprehensive economic intensification.

The decisions of the BCP Central Committee February 1985 plenum and the Basic Trends and Tasks on their implementation, elaborated by the BCP Central Committee January 1986 plenum had programmatic significance for the further work of the party.

The opening of the 13th BCP Congress is taking place on a remarkable day, on which the entire working people of our country MARKS THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HISTORIC BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE APRIL PLENUM.

The epochal achievements of our country in all areas of life analyzed in a profound and well-grounded manner in the report of the Central Committee are first of all a result of the constantly growing vital force of the BCP April line -- a Leninist, Blagoev-Dimitrov, scientific, and innovating line.

The creative thought and cause of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee are incorporated in this line's foundation. His postcongressional works are a strong bridge through which our society will confidently enter the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and the year 2000.

The 13th BCP Congress is taking place immediately AFTER THE 27TH CPSU CONGRESS. Now our country's communists and working people and all mankind live with the rich ideas, faith, and optimism evoked by the CPSU Congress. The political report read by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, and other congressional documents with Leninist farsightedness and depth made a critical evaluation of the past road, and scientifically and in a revolutionary way analyzed the strategy of communist construction.

Our party appears at its 13th Congress with high authority and significant political and economic results. The accountability-election campaign which was conducted convincingly showed that the leading role of the party committees and organizations is growing and ever more expanding and strengthening. The change in the thought of the cadres is felt ever more strongly, as well as their striving to apply more effective style and methods of work, struggle for strengthening discipline, and increasing responsibility for timely and qualitative implementation of the party decisions and tasks.

The postulates, problems, and goals included in the introductory speech of Comrade today Zhivkov at the 13th BCP Congress, have a great theoretical and practical significance for our country. They aim at solving historical tasks, and at implementing party policy under the new modern conditions.

Comrades,

The April ascent of the country and the increase the party's leading role found their expression in constantly perfecting party control.

The new processes and phenomena which developed in the life of the party and country during the period of this report are a result of implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, the National Party Conference, and the BCP Central Committee February 1985 and other plenums. They presented higher requirements to the Central Control-Auditing Commission and the other control-auditing organs of the party: TO PERFECT THE ORGANIZATION OF THEIR WORK AND INTENSIFY THE INFLUENCING ROLE OF CONTROL IN REMOVING THE DELAYING PROCESSES OF A OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE CHARACTER AND IN FURTHER PRESERVING THE PURITY, UNITY, AND COMBAT ABILITY OF PARTY RANKS, as well as in successfully putting into effect the economic and social policy and strategic course of the party for the intensification of the people's economy.

Higher requirements were posed to the control-auditing organs also by the memorandums of Comrade Todor Zhivkov "On Style and Methods of Work" and "Considerations About Some topical Issues of Our Development." They sharply posed the task of conducting a merciless struggle against the negative phenomena of our reality -- misappropriations, waste, careerism, a negligent attitude toward socialist property, and violations of discipline and law.

WHAT WERE THE BASIC DIRECTIONS OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE PARTY'S CONTROL-AUDITING ORGANS?

First of all, the control-auditing activity was much more closely connected with and subjugated to the topical tasks solved by the party in the economic, social, intellectual, and social life.

During the period covered by the report the Central Control-Auditing Commission and the local such commissions COOPERATED IN STRICTLY OBSERVING THE BCP PROGRAM AND STATUTES, PRESERVING THE PURITY AND UNITY IF THE PARTY, INTENSIFYING THE ACTIVITY AND VANGUARD ROLE OF THE COMMUNISTS, AND THEIR EVER MORE MONOLITHIC RALLYING AROUND THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE PARTY'S LENINIST APRIL LINE.

The data shows that in the period between 1 January 1981 and 31 December 1985, some 38,885 communists have received penalties of various degrees, and 8,545 of them have been ousted or dropped from party ranks.

The Central Control-Auditing Commission and okrug commissions have initiated and reviewed 3,048 cases of party members who have committed offenses, some 967 of which have been reviewed by the Bureau of the Central Control-Auditing Commission. The party penalties, which have been imposed, are connected with strengthening discipline, strictly observing the Leninist principles of party life, violations of moral-esthetic norms and socialist law, and the requirements on increasing the role of the communists as the people's political vanguard.

Also during this postcongressional period, the highest percent of the penalized communists have committed violations OF PARTY DISCIPLINE AND THE NORMS OF INTERNAL PARTY LIFE: some 60 percent of all penalties imposed by the party are in this area.

We consider that also in the future strictest responsibility should be demanded from these communists who do not attend the party meetings, do not regularly pay their membership dues, do not conscientiously implement their party assignments, and so forth. HOWEVER, THE MAIN THING NOW IS TO DIRECT THE CONTROL AND OUR EXIGENCE TOWARD FORMING AN ACTIVE VITAL POSITION, TOWARD STRENGTHENING THE VANGUARD ROLE OF EVERY COMMUNIST, toward the requirement that he is in the front ranks of the struggle for implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and BCP Central Committee February 1985 and January 1986 plenums, and to be an active organizer of this struggle and active participant in the scientific-technical revolution. This is now the essence of high and conscious party discipline.

Passive behavior, indifference, formal implementation of decisions and instructions, toleration of negative phenomena, suppressing criticism and persecuting the critic contradict the Leninist principles and norms of party life and are incompatible with the title "member of the BCP." This makes it necessary to increase the exigence of the control-auditing organs against the carriers of such manifestations.

Practice shows that the party committees and control-auditing commissions still INSUFFICIENTLY ASSIST THE PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN THE STRUGGLE TO IMPLEMENT THE PARTY COURSE TOWARD ACCELERATING THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS and intensifying all social activities and achieving high labor discipline.

We are alarmed by the fact that the control-auditing commissions demand almost no responsibility from and do not penalize these communists and leaders guilty of delayed introduction of new equipment and technologies, of admitting weaknesses in planning and design, of unfulfilling contracted obligations, of producing low-quality production, and of providing low-quality services.

It is necessary also in the future for the control-auditing organs and the party committees and organizations to intensify their activity in this regard, and seek strictest party responsibility from communists who, with their inactivity and conservatism, ruin the great designs and tasks and thus hold back our movement forward.

The Central Control-Auditing Commission and the okrug commissions HAVE DEVOTED CONSIDERABLE EFFORT TO CHANGING THEIR APPROACH AND TO ENERGETICALLY CONTRIBUTING TO THE ENHANCEMENT OF THE ROLE OF THE BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, HELPING THEM TO DEVELOP THEIR SELF-INITIATIVE AND THE EXPAND THEIR CREATIVE ACTIONS.

We have abundant reasons to say that following the 12th BCP Congress, the basic party organization was the "chief working platform" of the control-auditing organs. The existing data show that during this period the Central Control-Auditing Commission and the okrug commissions, independently, or in joint work with the party committees, have received and discussed over 300 problems of inner-party character. These investigations contributed to revealing not only the positive aspoects, but also numerous, essential shortcomings in the life of the basic party organizations and they helped to adopt measures for introducing greater variety into their activities.

The party line aimed at a decisive struggle against negative phenomena and distortions, aimed at consolidating the basic party organizations as vanguards in implementing the scientific-technical revolution, can be implemented solely with the efforts of all communists. The control-auditing organs in the attitude of the party organs to science and to technical progress, in an effort to overcome bureaucratic barriers, and prevent their further development.

Comrades,

During the period under review the Central Control-Auditing Commission devoted considerable efforts TO ENHANCING THE LEVEL OF CONTROL ACTIVITIES, as well as to improving its quality and efficiency, to enhancing the role of the auditing commissions in their struggle against shortcomings and weaknesses in the life of the party organizations.

The control-auditing party organs call ever-increasing attention to the question of improving THE WORK OF THE CONTROL-AUDITING ORGANS IN HANDLING PROPOSALS, SIGNALS, COMPLAINTS, AND REQUESTS OF PARTY MEMBERS AND OF ALL WORKING PEOPLE. According to Lenin's words these are sincere and genuine "human documents."

This is why, in implementing this obligation which is assigned to it by party statute, the Central Control-Auditing Commission has always manifested a lofty sense of responsibility. The Control-Auditing Commission has always based itself on the understanding that an attentive and careful work in handling signals, complaints and letters -- is above all identical with attention and concern for the difficulties of the people, for their everyday life, for their joys and sorrows.

During the period under review the BCP Central Committee was sent a total of 109,810 requests, complaints, and letters, 34,799 of which were addressed to comrade Todor Zhivkov. This reveals the great trust and respect of the communists and working people for our party's Central Committee General Secretary.

An analysis of the subjects treated in the citizens letters shows that HOUSING PROBLEMS were the primary cause of concern throughout several years. On the average, for the period under review, about 18-20 percent of the total number of letters received dealt with this problem. INTRA-PARTY affairs and cadres' issues take second place -- an average of 13-14 percent of the letters deal with these problems. Approximately 9 percent of the letters deal with LEGAL LABOR PROBLEMS, WHICH TAKE THIRD PLACE.

The majority of complaints submitted to the BCP Central Committee and to the Central Control-Auditing Commission are resolved on schedule. In many cases, however, problems are posed which it is impossible to resolve within a short time.

There is a harmful habit, which has not yet been overcome, and this is the practice of sending back numerous requests and complaints to the working people, while those against whom the complaints are addressed are being consulted about their decision. In the future the party committees and the control-auditing commissions must resolutely oppose this incorrect approach.

They must make sure that THE WORK OF HANDLING COMPLAINTS SHOULD BE FULLY ACCOMPLISHED and that measures should be adopted not only for answering the plaintiff, but above all to substantially resolve the questions raised and improve the activities of those organs and cadres against which the complaint is addressed, as well as to give convincing and well-justified explanations in the case of unrealistic and unlawful requests.

Better work was accomplished in conducting investigations about the state of CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION, OF RECREATION CENTERS, BUDGET AND PAYROLL PROBLEMS, AS WELL AS IN THE CASE OF THE STATE OF AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORTATION AT THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE, AND IN THE CASE OF ACCOUNTING issues in the BCP Editorial Board, the dailies RABOTNICHESKO DELO and VECHERNI NOVINI, in the editorial boards of the periodicals PARTY LIFE and POLITICAL EDUCATION, in the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Administration, as well in other institutions, which considerably contributed to a more expedient use of financial means and to the correct management of party property.

Annual investigations of ADMINISTRATIVE WORK in the departments of the BCP Central Committee, in the local party organs, the central, okrug, and other control-auditing commissions were striving more deeply to analyze the essence of the party documents and more fully to reveal existing shortcomings in the life of party committees and organizations, as well as to adopt timely measures for the elimination of such shortcomings.

Despite all this, there are still numerous basic, party organizations which incorrectly compile their documents, their protocols, and their decisions. There are some basic party organizations which fail to adopt decisions on the questions discussed. This demands that control-auditing activities should continue also in the future to be implemented with the greatest strictness, in order to establish model finance-administrative work in the basic party organizations.

Comrades, during the period under review the central control-auditing commission implemented numerous practical measures for improving THE ORGANIZATION, THE STYLE, AND METHODS OF WORK, as well as for making them fully conform to the decisions of the 21th BCP congress and of the National BCP Conference.

In accordance with the decisions of the 1984 January plenum of the BCP Central Committee, devoted to the perfection of the structure, functions and organization of the party and state apparatus, and in the purpose of adapting these functions and the organization to the contemporary tasks, THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION OF THE CENTRAL AND OF THE OKRUG CONTROL-AUDITING COMMISSIONS WERE IMPROVED. A total of 5 areas for control were created in the fields of economy, scientific-technical development, and social policy, in the intellectual sphere, and in intra-party life.

This contributed to an improvement in the substance and to an increase in the variety of the forms of the activities of the control-auditing commissions, and it contributed to the perfection of planning. The program-purpose-oriented and comprehensive approach was applied on a larger scale and THE COORDINATION ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION WITH PARTY COMMITTEES AND THEIR DEPARTMENTS, WITH THE STATE, PEOPLE'S SOCIAL CONTROL ORGANS, AS WELL AS WITH THE SCIENTIFIC LINKS, AND CADRES, WERE CONSOLIDATED.

In cooperation with these organs, over 600 comprehensive investigations were carried out in the center and in the okrugs concerning topical problems of our development. Particularly fruitful were the investigations in connection with the application of the new economic approach and in setting up brigades of a new type of agriculture and in the construction sector, as well as the investigations connected with the implementation of the decisions of the BCP National Conference on improving production quality in light industry, in connection with observing socialist legality, and so forth. These investigations played a great role in uncovering shortcomings in the work of the organizations and enterprises and the reasons for them, as well as in their timely elimination.

In this connection, as regards the perfection of labor organization and the creation of a new type of brigades in agriculture, the BCP Central Committee Secretariat, at the suggestion of the Central Control-Auditing Commission, adopted respective decisions, which contributed to a substantial improvement of work in this respect. A similar approach was widely applied in the activities of okrug control-auditing commissions.

At the same time we must admit that in joint investigations with other organs of social control there are certain shortcomings. In many cases the control is limited, above all, to statements of facts, namely to "photographing" the violations and deviations, without proposing concrete measures for their radical elimination. This, to a great extent, explains the fact that numerous negative phenomena and violations of socialist legality and morality are far from diminishing. The number of economic crimes, for example, which were unmasked during the 1981-85 period, mark a trend toward stability. Unfortunately, part of the crimes, although a small part, are committed by leading functionaries, by members of the BCP and of the Komsomol.

Under present conditions, in conformity with the requirements mapped out in the documents of the 13th BCP Congress and in the decisions of the February 1985 and January 1986 plenums of the BCP Central Committee, it is necessary further to prefect THE ESSENCE AND FORM OF WORK of the control organs. We must consolidate a new type of control -- a highly competent, a careful, and a persistent, preventive, and efficient control. As early as in the course of the implementation of the tasks, shortcomings and violations must be uncovered.

This makes it necessary to perfect the coordination work of the party, state, public, and control links. Control work must be even more consistently based on programmatic organization, we must more widely INVOLVE THE SCIENTIFIC POTENTIAL OF THE COUNTRY IN THIS ACTIVITY, WE MUST ELIMINATE DUPLICATING WORK, AS WELL AS CORRECTLY DISTINGUISH BETWEEN DIFFERENT FUNCTIONS, AND COORDINATE EFFORTS, AS WELL AS COMBINE PARTY-POLITICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, IDEOLOGICAL-EDUCATION, AND PUNISHMENT SO AS TO ACHIEVE A TIMELY AND EFFICIENT ERADICATION OF SHORTCOMINGS. In control work against negative and stagnating phenomena, we must involve the workers collectives as self-governing, basic links of our society, we must also enhance the role of moral sanctions.

Comrades,

The period under review is characterized by a further ENHANCEMENT OF THE ROLE PLAYED BY THE CENTRAL CONTROL-AUDITING COMMISSION AS A COLLECTIVE PARTY ORGAN. The CREATIVE ATMOSPHERE AND THE BROAD DEMOCRATIC BASIS, AS WELL AS THE STRICT OBSERVANCE OF THE COLLECTIVE SPIRIT are well-tested Leninist norms in the work of the bureau and of the plenum of the Central Control-Auditing Commission. The same applies to criticism and strictness in discussing and resolving questions.

The regular plenums and sessions which are held are an expression of the increased collective spirit in our work. During the period under review 11 plenums of the Central Control-Auditing Commission were held and 122 sessions of the bureau took place. At these sessions and plenums, in addition to the debates on cases of communists who were punished, problems of intra-party economic, and social character were discussed.

A great initiative in our work as regards the perfection of the political superstructure of society is represented by the CHANGES BASED ON PRINCIPLE IN THE COUNTRY'S ADMINISTRATION, AS WELL AS IN NATIONAL ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT. The same applies to the adaption of national economy to the strategic tasks for the accelerated introduction of scientific-technical progress. The Central Control-Auditing Commission must contribute to the timely and full implementation of this reorganization, it must wage a struggle against manifestations of routine, stagnation, and conservatism in the work of the newly created central departments. It must assist the consolidation of a contemporary style of leadership, high discipline and strictness, it must consolidate the role of the new central department in eliminating shortcomings in their subdepartments throughout the country, and it must help them in their correct functioning as self-governing organizations.

The task to implement a comprehensive and effective control demands EVEN MORE TO CONSOLIDATE AND IMPROVE THE METHODICAL ASSISTANCE OF THE CENTRAL CONTROL-AUDITING COMMISSION FOR THE LOCAL CONTROL-AUDITING COMMISSIONS OF THE PARTY. The main element of methodical help must also in the future be represented by LIVELY AND DIRECT CONTACTS, as well as by assistance on the spot.

We must even more widely apply the method of organizing meetings between the leadership of the Central Control-Auditing Commission and the individual control auditing commissions, meetings which should serve AN EXCHANGE OF POSITIVE EXPERIENCE in control-auditing activities.

Comrades,

The control-auditing organs of the BCP, in conformity with their obligations based on statute, will also in the future actively contribute and assist the party organs and organizations in implementing the congress decisions in practical life. They will wage an even more energetic, principle-minded, and uncompromising struggle against negative phenomena in party ranks and in society, for an even stronger cohesion of the communists and of all working people around the BCP.

The new approach to the practical implementation of party policy, aimed at an accelerated economic and scientific-technical development reveals great opportunities for using the advantages of socialism in further satisfying the material and cultural needs of the people, in increasing the economic and intellectual power of our society, in asserting the People's Republic of Bulgaria as an even more active member of the powerful socialist community, in implementing its international duty, in preserving and strengthening world peace.

Long live the BCP!

Long live communism!

PAK DPRK's Song-chol's Speech

AU091930 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Apr 86 p 8

[Speech by Pak Song-chol, member of the Politburo of the Korean Workers Party and vice-president of the DPRK, on 4 April 1985]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, dear comrades delegates,

Permit me, at the assignment of the KWP Central Committee, to read the greeting message of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee to the 13th BCP Congress.

Dear comrades.

The KWP Central Committee greets the 13th BCP Congress, and through you, comrade delegates, it conveys ardent, fraternal greetings on behalf of the KWP members, and on behalf of the Korean people to all communists and to the people of Bulgaria.

The KWP and the Korean people are following with great attention the 13th congress of your party, which is of great importance for the consolidation and development of the fraternal BCP and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and with all their hearts they wish great success to the work of this congress.

The Bulgarian Communists and the Bulgarian people are coming to this congress in an atmosphere of increased political activity, they are inspired by infinite confidence in their party -- which is their revolutionary vanguard and leading force.

The present congress, which is convened in the year of the remarkable 95th anniversary of the foundation of your party, will map out brilliant victories and successes, achieved by the Bulgarian Communists and people, under the leadership of the BCP headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, in the struggle for peace, socialism and national; it will map out even greater and more important programs and prospects for the party and the people, by which a new stage of development will be marked in the history of the BCP's struggles for the cause of socialism and communism.

During the last 30 years, after overthrowing monarcho-fascism and after having accomplished a socialist revolution through the organization and mobilization of the workers class and the Bulgarian working masses, the BCP, which is loyal to the cause of Georgi Dimitrov, pursued the revolution in socialist construction and transformed Bulgaria, which was a backward country in the past, into a prospering and powerful, socialist state.

During the period under review the communists and the people of Bulgaria, inspired by revolutionary elan and self-confidence, waged an energetic struggle to build up a developed socialist society, they waged this struggle in advancing along the path mapped out by the 12th congress of your party, as a result of which new progress was marked in all fields of socioeconomic development.

The leading role and the prestige of the BCP has more than ever strengthened in Bulgaria today, the socialist social system is asserting itself and developing. Industry and agriculture were modernized, scientific-technical progress is accelerated, and the people's material wellbeing is steadily improving.

All these achievements are due to the correct leadership of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the distinguished leader of the BCP, and to the BCP.

The successes achieved by the Bulgarian people in socialist construction represent a great contribution to further consolidating the power of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the consolidation of the forces of socialism as a whole. These successes represent a devastating blow against imperialist reaction, which spits slanders, full of lies and deceptions.

The KWP and the people of Korea are rejoicing at these successes and congratulate the BCP and the Bulgarian people, who are demonstrating with their practical deeds the incomparable advantages and the invincible vital strength of socialism, and they sincerely wish even greater progress and victories to the Bulgarian people along the path of implementing the impressive program, that will be adopted by the 13th BCP Congress, and in the practical implementation of the cause of socialism and communism.

Comrade delegates,

Socialism -- which is the striving and longing of progressive mankind -- is advancing victoriously and is exerting an even increasing force of attraction which is growing from day to day.

Being involved in an unprecedented political and economic crisis, the imperialist forces are trying to find a way out of this situation through war, and are intensifying even more their aggressive and military preparations and actions against the socialist countries and the progressive peoples.

In opening declaring its intention to destroy socialism through military superiority, the United States is increasing its military expenditures on a large scale it is forcing the production and deployment of nuclear arms, and is trying to transfer the arms race into outer space; it is constantly increasing the threat of a nuclear world war.

Peace is a vital necessity for socialism.

Today the growing power of socialist countries, as well as their consistent and active peace policy represent a decisive factor for stopping the aggressive and militarist actions of imperialism, and for preserving the consolidation of peace and security in the world.

The KWP and the people of Korea highly appreciate and express support for and solidarity with the constructive peace initiatives of the party and government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in connection with the elimination of the danger of nuclear war in Europe and the transformation of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, as well as their efforts to implement such initiatives.

The alleviation of tension and the preservation of peace on the Korean peninsula are a primary condition for guaranteeing peace and security in Asia and the world.

The American-South Korean joint military exercises, which are now taking place throughout the territory of South Korea under the code name "Team Spirit-86" are strongly exacerbating tension on the Korean peninsula.

The United States and the South Korean regime answered our peace proposal on stopping the military exercises with aggressive actions which represent a serious provocation against the Korean people and world peace.

The comprehensive consolidation of the KWP, the monolithic unity and cohesion between the party and people, as well as the constant strengthening and development of the socialist system in our country are decisive factors for preventing war and preserving peace in Korea.

The KWP and the Korean people will devote all their efforts to taming and preventing the actions aimed at the "fabrication of two Koreas" and the militarist policy of American imperialism which is striving to achieve external domination over South Korea and, subsequently, over all Korea. We will devote all efforts to reducing tension and to ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula, as well as toward the independent reunification of the country by peaceful methods.

I take advantage of this opportunity to express our gratitude to the BCP and to the Bulgarian people who in the hard years of the patriotic liberation war, as well as in the postwar restoration period, assisted the Korean people from a material and moral point of view, and who today still render sincere and selfless support to the just cause of our party and people in socialist construction and in the efforts to reunify our motherland.

The consistent stand of our party is to pursue the steady consolidation of the traditional friendship and alliance between the DPRK and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which was established in long years of struggle, and the implementation of our common goals and ideas which have strengthened and developed on the basis of a deep personal friendship between the first leaders of our two parties.

In the spirit of the agreements reached during the 1984 meeting in Sofia and the 1985 meeting in Pyongyang between the beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties and peoples are today intensified and are developing on a new stage. This contributes greatly to the implementation of the common cause of the two peoples, to the consolidation and development of the forces of socialism as a whole, as well as to the implementation of the cause of peace in the world.

The KWP and the Korean people are strongly rallied around the KWP Central Committee, headed by the great Comrade Kim Il-song, and they will wage an unrelenting struggle along the path pointed out by the party until the full victory of socialism in the northern part of the country and until the independent and peaceful reunification of the motherland. They will firmly defend the Eastern stronghold of socialism and will worthily accomplish the national and international duty assigned to them.

As in the past so in the future, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in strong alliance with the BCP and with the Bulgarian people, we will continue to struggle with unrelenting energy for the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism, for the consolidation and development of the international communist and workers movement, for peace and security throughout the world.

Long live the indestructible friendship and unity between the KWP and the BCP, between the Korean and the Bulgarian peoples!

5 April Zhivkov's Speech

AU071403 Sofia RABOTHICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Apr 86 p 7

["Speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov," general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, at the 5 April festive reception for the foreign delegations to the 13th BCP Congress]

[Text] Dear Comrades, Dear Friends,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee I once again and most cordially greet you -- the foreign guests of the 13th BCP Congress, representatives of communist, workers', revolutionary-democratic, socialist, social-democrat, and other parties and movements and international organizations.

Thank you for responding to our invitation.

We view your participation in the work of the congress as an expression of respect toward the BCP and the Bulgarian people and as a manifestation of our common striving to strengthen our cooperation in the name of peace and social progress.

You could hear and see yourselves: We have posed great and responsible tasks to ourselves, and we are convinced that we shall implement them.

As we stressed at the congress, our confidence in the success springs from our own experience, the increased economic scientific-technical, and cadre potential of our countries, and the cohesion of the people around the April general line of the party.

Our confidence springs from our belonging to the socialist community, from our cooperation and integration with the fraternal socialist countries and USSR in the first place, and from the support rendered to us by the progressive forces.

On their part the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will further march shoulder to shoulder with the socialist countries, will strengthen their fraternal solidarity with the struggle of the international communist and workers movement and all working people against the oppression of capitalism, and will render assistance to the peoples who struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and reaction and for national liberation, democratic transformations, social progress, and peace.

We all know that today mankind faces many global problems. However, strengthening world peace and saving civilization in the task of tasks. This is a common task for us, people of different convictions, and common for all those who cherish life and the prosperity of the present and future generations.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will ever so tirelessly work for peace and security in the Balkans, Europe, and the world, detente in international relations, disarmament, dialogue, understanding, and cooperation between countries with different social systems.

In the name of this struggle, we, Bulgarian Communists, supported again at our congress the peace initiatives raised by the 27th CPSU Congress.

From the bottom of my heart I wish the parties, movements, and organizations, which you represent, new successes along the road toward a world without arms and wars, toward a world of social, intellectual, and material upsurge of the peoples!

I wish each one of you health, vitality, happiness, and new successes!

5 Apr PRK's Ney Pena's Speech

AU091830 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Apr 86 p 10

[Greeting of Comrade Ney Pena, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and Minister of Internal Affairs, to the 13th BCP Congress, read on 5 April]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates,

Allow me on behalf of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP], the communists, workers' class, and people of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and on behalf of Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, to address our most sincere and warmest greetings to all of you, and the communists and working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and to wish the 13th BCP Congress successful work.

We carefully acquainted ourselves with the report of the BCP Central Committee and heard the introductory speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and would like to express our satisfaction and congratulate you on the great successes of the Bulgarian people, who strive to construct the developed socialist society in Bulgarian on the basis of the top achievements of scientific-technical progress.

We are firmly convinced that under the farsighted leadership of the BCP, and as a result of its correct political line, the fraternal Bulgarian people will successfully implement the decisions and other great instructions of the 13th BCP Congress. We accept these successes as our own and we shall follow the example of our Bulgarian brothers.

Dear comrades,

During the 7 years since toppling the regime of a genocide unprecedented in human history, the Cambodian people, under the correct leadership of the KPRP, has fully devoted itself to restoring its motherland. Today Cambodia's economy is gradually being reestablished. Culture, education, and health protection are developing quickly. Satisfactory stability was achieved in the people's standard of living. These successes were achieved as a result of the exceptional strategic solidarity between Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, and the support and active assistance rendered to us by the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, and more specifically Bulgaria, as well as a result of the assistance of the progressive countries and peace-loving forces throughout the world.

The Fifth KPRP Congress was an historic event of great significance for our people.

It determined the important strategic tasks of our country's domestic and foreign policy, namely, the defense of our national independence and the construction of our motherland, Cambodia, which successfully implements the transition to socialism.

In their striving to revive the regime of genocide in Cambodia our enemies enjoy the full support of U.S. imperialism, expansionists, and hegemonists. Simultaneously, the extreme rightist Thai leaders and other reactionaries continue their subversive activity, aimed at choking the Cambodian revolution, and provide our enemies with shelter, allowing them to use the Thai territory bordering on Cambodia, as a base of subversive activity against the Cambodian people.

Despite this, during these 7 years, and especially during the dry season (1984-1985), our Armed Forces and people, shoulder to shoulder with the volunteer units of the Vietnamese Army completely destroyed the 16 bases of the Khmer reactionaries situated near the Cambodian-Thai border. Nor our enemies are in a state of deep despair, and soon they will integrate.

Dear comrades, truly our countries are situated far from each other; however, relations and cooperation between our parties and peoples have strengthened and are constantly developing on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. On behalf of the party, government, and people of Cambodia we express deep gratitude to the BCP, and Bulgarian Government and people for their total support for our cause and their timely assistance.

To be able to implement the tasks of constructing the country along the road of development and prosperity, the Cambodian people, as well as the Bulgarian and all other peoples on the planet, fiercely wish to live in a world without wars, and in a world of cooperation and mutual understanding among all states. However, U.S. imperialism and the warmongering reactionary forces constantly strive to accelerate the arms race and the militarization of space, and to achieve military superiority. They crudely interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states, prevent the peaceful solution of all problems, and increase the risks of thermonuclear war.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea fully supports the peace initiatives of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and, more specifically, the concrete proposals of the 15 January 1986 declaration which aims to liberate mankind from nuclear weapons by the year 2000. Cambodia supports the peaceful proposals of the countries of the socialist community, and more specifically the initiative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

The proposals made by the three Indochina countries with the aim of stopping the clashes and beginning negotiations on solving all problems in the region and turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, security, and cooperation, represent an active contribution to the struggle for peace of the world's nations.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea energetically supports the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America for independence, peace, and New International Economic Order.

Please allow me once again to express our fraternal greetings and convey to the delegates of the 13th BCP Congress, the Bulgarian Communists, and the entire Bulgarian working people best wishes for health and new and great successes in constructing developed socialism and in implementing the decisions adopted by the congress.

Long live the heroic BCP!

Long live friendship, eternal solidarity, and cooperation between the parties and peoples of Cambodia and Bulgaria!

Long live peace and socialism!

Allow me to hand you the greetings telegram of the KPRP Central Committee to the 13th BCP Congress.

DOYNOV, OTHERS MEET FRG BUSINESSMEN IN HANNOVER

AU112029 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] During the second day of the "Industry '86" Hannover Technical Fair, business meetings and talks continued with leading economic figures and representatives of business circles in the FRG. Ognyan Doynov, leader of the Bulgarian governmental delegation to the Hannover fair, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Economic Council, had a meeting with Berthold Beitz, authorized general representative of the Krupp concern, with whom he discussed concrete opportunities for expanding deliveries and technical exchanges with Bulgarian economic organizations.

Questions of bilateral cooperation were discussed at a meeting between Minister of Trade Khristo Khristov and the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Thyssen metallurgical and engineering concern.

Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Research and Technologies, had talks with members of the Board of Directors of siemens on questions concerning scientific-technical exchange and the mastering by or enterprises of modern technologies, communications technology, and electronics.

Meetings also took place with leading representatives of large West German banks, at which the possibilities were examined for financing the growing exchange of goods and the new projects for production sharing between the two countries.

Investment Agreement Signed

AU122004 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] An intergovernmental agreement for the protection and encouragement of investments was signed today between Bulgaria and the FRG in the Bulgarian pavilion at the "Industry '86" international Technical Fair in Hannover. The agreement was signed by Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and federal minister of foreign affairs.

Ognyan Doynov and Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed to Bulgarian and foreign journalists the great importance of the agreement that had been signed, as it opens up new opportunities for bilateral industrial cooperation and stimulates the utilization of new modern forms of scientific-technical and technological exchanges. It creates favorable conditions for industrial production sharing and joint investments, and especially for the expansion of cooperation between small and medium-size enterprises in the two countries.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher toured the Bulgarian pavilion at the fair. He was acquainted with a number of modern developments and technological solutions of Bulgarian industrial enterprises and economic trusts. The ministers gave a high assessment to the stable economic development of Bulgaria, which this year is the chief partner at the largest technical fair in the world.

Later today the Bulgarian economic delegation, led by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, returned to Bulgaria.

REPORTAGE ON U.S. AIR ASSAULT ON LIBYA

Speakes, U.S. Media Cited

AU150829 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0300 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Last night, at 0300 Bulgarian time, American military aircraft bombed the Libyan towns of Tripoli and Banghazi over a period of 20 minutes. According to White House Spokesman Larry Speakes, the attack was carried out on President Reagan's personal order. According to the first information from the NBC and CBS correspondents in Tripoli, thick clouds of smoke are rising in the towns. The targets of the attack have not been defined, but according to AFP the French Embassy has been hit in the Libyan capital.

No Bulgarians Injured

AU150835 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] We informed you, dear listeners, half an hour ago on the "Khorizont" program of the report from our embassy in Tripoli that no Bulgarian citizens had been injured during the American bombings. The general director of "Tekhnoeksportstroy" informs us also that no Bulgarian citizens have been injured at the enterprise's installations and sites in Libya.

Sofia Reaction

AU150844 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpts] [Passage indistinct] While the eastern and southern suburbs were subjected to heavy bombing. In the attack, 18 F-111 bombers based in Great Britain took part, as well as carrier-based fighters of the U.S. 6th Fleet. According to Libyan radio, three aircraft were shot down. On his side, Pentagon chief Weinberger stated that one F-111 bomber had disappeared, and he did not have any information available whether the other aircraft was undamaged.

White House Spokesman Larry Speakes stated that the attacks were carried out on the personal instructions of President Reagan: the actions were carefully planned, and it was not ruled out that further military strikes would be made against Libya, added Speakes.

At a press conference, President Reagan said almost the same; however, he attempted to describe the aggressive attack as lawful self-defense. But during these self-defensive actions the residential districts in Tripoli and the residence of the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, as well as the French Embassy, were damaged.

The correspondents report that dense clouds of smoke are rising over some areas of the city. The action was preceeded, and everything indicates that it will be succeeded, by a diplomatic campaign of justification.

Recently, the U.S. permanent delegate to the UN visited Western Europe in order to persuade the allies to support the U.S. actions against Libya, but he did not succeed in doing so, as it appears from the extraordinary meeting of the EC member-countries' foreign ministers. The ministers appealed for restraint, only five and a half hours before the attack. The armed aggression against Libya is not even fully supported by the Republican majority in the U.S. Senate. Robert Dole, the speaker of the Republican Party in the Senate, pointed out that army legislators have manifested restraint as regards the aggressive action. These are the real facts, but I would like to recall, that in addition to them, the norms of international law, the UN Charter, whose clauses are categorically interdicting the use of force in solving controversial issues in international relations, also are part of the realities of our contemporary world. The question is who and on what basis someone can appropriate the right to change these norms, which all states observe voluntarily.

One last piece of information from Tripoli: The city is calm and the traffic in the streets has resumed.

'BTA DECLARATION' ISSUED ON U.S. NUCLEAR TEST

AU141336 Sofia BTA in English 1255 GMT 14 Apr 86

["BTA Declaration" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 14 (BTA) -- On April 10 this year the U.S. carried out its latest nuclear explosion despite the protests of the world and the American public. Once again the U.S. Administration openly demonstrated that in its axiological system, the interests of mankind, and even the interests of the American nation are placed behind the self-seeking interests and aspirations of the circles linked with the military-industrial complex. Yet another heavy blow was dealt on the credibility of the peaceloving declarations by the U.S. leadership, once again its ability to make realistic assessments and to take responsible political decisions was called in question. The explosion of the nuclear device at the Nevada test site confronted the peoples of the world with a reality which they will have to take into account in their hopes for a safer world.

"The Spirit of Geneva", to which the U.S. has never stopped declaring its commitment, the very logic of the process which was ushered in by the Soviet-American summit, call for concrete practical steps to be taken for lowering the level of the politico-military confrontation, for curbing the arms race. One such timely and completely real step could have become the termination of nuclear tests, first by the two nuclear superpowers, the U.S.S.R and the U.S. set an example of goodwill, political maturity and heightened sense of responsibility for the future of human civilisation. Its twice-extended unilateral moratorium on all nuclear blasts provided a unique opportunity for the arms race to be halted in the most direct and feasible manner and to break the deadlock in the process of nuclear disarmament.

The American Administration's categorical and provocative refusal to join in the Soviet initiative has caused concern and condemnation. This decision can only be motivated by the desire to gain military and strategic superiority.

The technical aspects and the verification issue cannot be cited as reasons for the dismissal of the Soviet proposals, since the U.S.S.R. has explicitly agreed to all forms of verification, including on-site inspections. What is missing in the American position is realism and political responsibility. Such an approach has been unjustifiable in the past, and it is even more so today, now that current realities urgently require to seek joint solutions and to respect the interests of the other side.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is convinced that her security, as well as the security of the other states, can be best guaranteed if all weapons of mass de ruction are comprehensively eliminated. The termination and the subsequent ban of all nuclear tests would contribute substantially to this end. Bulgaria greets the reiterated readiness of the U.S.S.R. to join the U.S.A. in declaring a moratorium on all nuclear blasts, should the U.S.A. decide accordingly, and to start immediate talks on a comprehensive nuclear test ban regardless of the form or version of agreement. Bulgaria notes the particular topicality of the proposal by the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU on holding a summit meeting with the President of the United States as soon as possible with a view to making progress in this direction.

At the same time, the People's Republic of Bulgaria believes that the maintenance of the military-strategic parity is a vital prerequisite for guaranteeing international security and therefore regards the Soviet Union's decision to discontinue its moratorium as the only possible alternative to the American position, as a decision which matches the interests of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, the security of the People's Republic of Bulgaria included.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria hopes that the U.S. Administration will reconsider its position and will give a constructive reply to the Soviet proposals, contained in the Soviet government declaration of April 11, 1986. This would also meet the genuine requirements of the security of mankind as a whole.

ALLEGED ABUSES OF MUSLIM POPULATION REFUTED

AU141927 Sofia BTA in English 1731 GMT 14 Apr 86

["Psychological Warfare Operation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 14 (BTA) -- At the beginning of April this year, the Western propaganda centres resumed their longstanding campaign of slanders against Bulgaria. Only a few days earlier, this campaign had suffered a heavy blow with the infamous end in Rome of the provocation named a "Bulgarian connection" to the assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II. This time, the engineers of the latest in a series of provocative actions took cover behind the logo of Amnesty International, which circulated a report to the Western media on alleged "abuses of civil rights and religious freedoms" in Bulgaria, on an alleged "forced assimilation" of the Muslim citizens.

Two Bulgarian journalists comment on this malevolent and absolutely groundless report, as well as on the speculations spread on its basis by a group of Western journalists accredited to the press centreof the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Mr Filip Bokov of the SOFIA PRESS AGENCY has contributed an article to the OTECHESTVEN FRONT newspaper in which he exposes the true goal of the latest slanderous offensive against Bulgaria: once again to undermine her prestige as a socialist country.

How? By what means? In another article, the journalist Mr Plamen Stoyanov answers this question: by finding a new pretext for scandal and slanders, this time in connection with Turkey's gross and unfounded designs on the Bulgarian citizens who have restored their Bulgarian names, i.e. on part of the Bulgarian population.

The Bulgarian journalists' features trace the conduct and the actions of a group of reporters representing the Western media who took upon themselves the unworthy mission to substantiate the falsifications of Amnesty International.

On April 4, three of them -- Thomas Brey of the D.P.A. news agency, David Blow of the B.B.C. and their free-lance colleague Ulrike Ruthberg -- armed with the "credible information" in the report of Amnesty International, set out for the city of Kurdzhali. They tried to present their supervisory tour along the country's southern border as a "quest for the truth".

Mr Filip Bokov writes: "It made no difference to them that Kurdzhali is situated near the border and that foreigners' movements in the area are restricted. By the way, if they knew this fact in advance, they could turn it to their advantage."

Both Bulgarian journalists observe that the dubious aims and forethought of the journey undertaken by the three Western reporters are evidenced in the fact that they had taken along a note containing a prepared text in German and saying that Kurdzhali is a closed city inaccessible to foreigners. The "travellers" asked a policeman to sign the note. Still, the B.B.C. reported the facts "objectively", in its own way. It only missed to mention such "trifles" as the fact that the correspondents had covered 70 km quite undisturbed in the neighbourhood of Kurdzhali, and the prepared note bit.

Is this text, written in advance, not evidence of a deliberate violation of border regulations in a foreign country and an attempt to document the scandal thus created? Mr Plamen Stoyanov has every right to ask this question. And is this not evidence of designs and actions incompatible with the trade and practices of journalism?

Both Bulgarian journalists write that, much to their surprise, when on the following day the Sofia Press Agency made the necessary arrangements for permits to travel into the border area and organized a visit to Kurdzhali, Thomas Brey and David Blow did not join their colleagues. The former had not heard about the trip (?), and the latter had suddenly an awful lot of work to do. And those of their "ideological associates" who still went on the tour, did so with the obvious intention to dig up the confirmation they needed for the disinformation already spread.

Small wonder then that those journalists saw little or nothing of the peaceful weekday life in the city of Kurdzhali. Mr Filip Bokov recalls that they have been able to walk freely in the streets, to visit the mosque, to speak to the imam and the worshipers. And yet, they saw a false front everywhere, writes Mr Plamen Stoyanov in turn. Their eyes, dimmed and blurred by the "evidence" of Amnesty International, "saw" thousands of secret policemen hovering anxiously around them, shadowing almost every passer by and walking into the houses. Anonymous individuals (no names or addresses), voiceless and faceless, mysteriously accosted the visitors and whispered in their ear (in what language?) some "blood-curdling" stories about "clashes and killings", about "fines and penalties".

Two days later -- a hiatus too long for news agency and radio reporters used to file their on-spot stories first, fast and reliable, but actually employed by those disinformants to "compare notes" (as REUTER's Peter Humphrey would report a bit later) -- as if at a signal, they flooded the bourgeois publications with their tall stories. Those phantasmagorias, fit only for a mystery novel and passed off as revelations by nonexistent inhabitants of Kurdzhali, gushed from the tickers and burst on the air. The slanderous allegations were echoed by the ANATOLIAN NEWS AGENCY and by other pseudo-champions of human rights in the West.

Stressing the complete lack of journalistic ethics in those representatives of the Western media, Mr Filip Bokov writes: "The knights of ideological subversion do not care that their stereotypes would not stand the test of facts. Reality can be ignored. What matters is to keep up the barrage of psychological welfare."

"Calumny's labor lost," Mr Plamen Stoyanov notes. "Slander has always been short-lived, and its masterminds and promoters should finally realize it."

NEW SPACE DATA PROCESSING CENTERS OPENS

AU141747 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO IN BULGARIAN 12 Apr 86 p 1

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent report: "Communicating with Space"]

[Text] Stara Zagora, 12 Apr -- An international situation center for space research data processing and exchange has started operations. Equipped with a rich modern material-technical base, it will provide facilities for various studies and analyses by the scientists taking part in the "Interkosmos" program. The center is an independent unit of the Central Space Research Laboratory under the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. Apart from the processing and exchange of data, which will be carried out with the aid of computers, the scientific workers of the center will take part in space experiments and in conducting situation analyses while carrying out the experiments by utilizing several satellites and ground station systems.

The first results of the activities of the program collectives working here are already to be seen. The basic stages have been completed in the creation of an automatic system for providing data and navigational information for space experiments.

PRAGUE REPORTS U.S. AIR RAID ON TRIPOLI

LD150917 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Libyan radio announced this morning that during the attack on Tripoli and Benghazi, Libyan air defenses shot down three U.S. planes. It also confirmed that the U.S. air raid resulted in scores of victims. Libyan television appealed to the people to donate blood for the injured.

Despite the self-assured claims of U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger that U.S. bombs could not have hit any targets other than those that were carefully planned, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced this morning that during the U.S. air raid on Tripoli, the French Embassy was hit. The embassy building was seriously damaged.

U.S. bombers also attacked the residence of the highest Libyan representative, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. According to preliminary reports, some of his closest colleagues and relatives were injured.

As press agencies report, all U.S. forces in the Mediterranean remain on combat alert. This includes the entire U.S. 6th Fleet, which consists of 30 naval vessels, including 2 aircraft carriers, 170 fighter planes -- of which about one third took part in the aggressive activity -- and some 20,000 men on board.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger said that the main part of the attack against Libya was carried out by supersonic F-111 bombers that took off from U.S. air bases in Great Britain with the consent of the British Government. Planes were refueled in mid-air by tanker planes also from British bases. Also among the weapons used were bombs directed at targets by laser beams. The secretary of defense admitted the possibility exists that planes were lost during the air raid against Libya.

CTK Details

LD150808 Prague CTK in English 0657 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 15 (CTK) -- After a whole range of various "sanctions" and the March armed provocation against Libya by the U.S. Navy in the Gulf of Sidra, Washington last night launched a direct brutal armed aggression against the sovereign Libyan Jamahiriyah.

In his TV address, U.S. President Reagan tried to present this act of aggression to the world as "retaliation" for the alleged part of Libya in the recent attack on a West Berlin discotheque but it is strange that so far no one except for the U.S. President substantiated this serious charge and provided any concrete evidence. This confirms that this charge was only another pretext for a military attack on a sovereign Arab state which pursues an independent policy, supports the struggle for the self-determination of the Palestinian people and thus poses a serious obstacle to U.S. imperialism carrying out its hegemony-seeking plans in the Middle East.

By its military attack against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Washington tries to intimidate the whole Arab world and bring it down to its knees. This is a policy exactly fitting in with the White House global foreign policy concept, whose main goal is to weaken and in the long run destroy everything in the world that is progressive and revolutionary. In this context, it is sufficient to recall military and other support Washington has been giving the Somoza mercenaries in fighting against Sandinist Nicaragua, the anti-government organization Unita in Angola and counter-revolutionary bands in Afghanistan.

The present U.S. military strike against Libya is, however, far more dangerous. It is an act not only running counter to international law and the basic provisions of the U.N. Charter, deeply immoral and inhuman, but, above all, an act jeopardizing peace and security in the Mediterranean region, as well as in the whole world.

EMBASSY IN TRIPOLI CONFIRMS 'ALL' CITIZENS SAFE

LD150820 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The Czechoslovak Embassy in Tripoli announced today that all Czechoslovak citizens in Libyan towns which were the targets of U.S. air raids last night are all right.

CEBROVSKY COMMENTS ON U.S. NUCLEAR TEST

LD142113 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Apr 86

["Foreign political commentary" entitled "Policy of Contempt and Risk" by Jiri Cebrovsky]

[Text] In the course of a few days, Washington has given two orders -- to carry out a nuclear blast in Nevada and to prepare a military attack against Libya. Thus, in the course of these few days, the world became aware of the dangerous connection.

By these two orders, the Reagan government has proved its irresponsibile policy, indifference toward the consequences of irresponsible steps which this policy evokes, and the contempt toward those who condemn this policy in the world. If, in the case of the nuclear test, the United States literally destroyed the chance to halt the arms race for the immediate future, then in the case of preparing for the aggression against Libya, they have proved that they prefer confrontation to the solution of differences; that the policy from the position of strength is viewed by many in Washington as the most effective method.

Judging by the response, the vast majority of the world public has rejected the American idea that Nevada blasts take place allegedly because the Soviet Union is ahead of the United States in this respect, and understands that the tests are to help Washington in future months and years to threaten with more perfect weapons.

All accusations of terrorism against Libya and thus, the necessity of an American retaliation, have proved to be deliberate lies. The United States attempts to scare with terrorism in order to carry out the policy of state terrorism. The American threats to Libya are military threats which are to show Arab countries who is the master in their region, who is the master of the whole Mediterranean. The preparations of the American military attack against Libya are also a provocation against the Sandinistas in Nicaragua and all movements in the world that do not want to come to terms with the U.S. command. Central America, the Middle East, Persian Gulf, or South of Africa -- all these are evidence of gross American force -- whether Washington hides behind words about terrorism and other behind the alleged threat to the United States itself.

These are pretexts and lies so transparent that they are not believed by many, mostly loyal supporters and allies of Washington. With the exception of the British prime minister, the West European partners of the White House are quite skeptical and in their replies to Washington's efforts to win them over to join its anti-Libyan crusade, they call for circumspection. They recognize what a risky business this is and cannot but see that the possible conflict will take place, with all its consequences, not in the United States but near Europe -- on its threshold, in fact.

This also illustrates the United States' contempt of the present reality of the world. It attempts to act as the only, self-appointed judge, regardless of the wishes and interests of hundreds of millions of people. It has one yardstick only -- what is good for me it has to be good for everybody else; I am the one who has the right to tell what is good and what is bad. This is dangerous, unrealistic, shortsighted, but not any less dangerous, however. The world has become aware of this yet again in the course of the past few days.

Kostka Commentary

LD120244 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Antonin Kostka commentary]

[Text] Irresponsibility, cynicism, provocation, cruel disappointment for all those who still believed America. The range of such pronouncements is very extensive but it has a common denominator -- an enormous indignation and anger at a wasted opportunity as well as at the wanton arrogance with which Washington has thrown its militaristic challenge in the fact of the whole world, all those people, ordinary citizens of all nations, but also many scientists, Catholic prelates as well as congressmen of its own country, who have been demanding that the United States agree to the Soviet moratorium and to talks on ending for good any further competition in the production and improvement of nuclear arms.

This is not the first time that the United States has thwarted one very specific and promising step aimed at halting the nuclear spiral. The fact is that the Soviet Union halted nuclear tests on 31 March 1958 as an example to be followed. When this example was regrettably not followed for all time, the Soviet Union was compelled to renew tests so as not to lag behind dangerously. This happened at the end of August 1986, that is after more than 3 years, after England and France joined the United States in carrying out fresh tests. Thus the world could have lived in peace for as many as 28 years had it not been for the unwillingness of Washington to give up its dangerous dreams about superiority and world hegemony -- a thought which can only provoke anger and indignation, because the thwarting at that time of the great peace opportunity offered by the Soviet Union led merely to a further arms race.

Since then around 30 new types and systems of nuclear devices have been developed. The United States has, of course, not achieved its hegemonistic dream, but the world has become more dangerous and peace more fragile.

Washington has not once again thwarted an enormous opportunity and hope. This is an irresponsible act on a far more serious plane than the previous one. This is because today the technology of the employment of nuclear arms is at an incomparably greatly improved level than 28 years ago. It is approaching a stage when the decision making will have to be assumed, for instance, be computers and automatic devices, with all the dangers this will bring. And when under this situation the United States once again is forcing the Soviet Union to renew nuclear tests in the interests of its own security and the security of its allies, then this is the beginning of a new, far more dangerous round of nuclear haggling. The more so because the character of yesterday's test in the Nevada desert indicates that it is in connection with the U.S. preparation for the military misuse of space, which is the main obstacle to disarmament and understanding in general.

Of course, as each obverse side has its reverse side, so each reverse side has its obverse side. In the case of the U.S. test, which has been the latest attack on a nuclear moratorium, the only thing one can say is that no one will now have any illusions about the trustworthiness and honesty of Washington as a negotiating partner; that in the future the Western public, too, will be able to differentiate between Reagan's and his men's words and their actions and intentions. And to know who in fact carries responsibility for the future arms race and confrontation means to know where to direct one's criticism and pressure.

Against this background, the words Mikhail Gorbachev delivered in the Volga Auto Works last Tuesday, that the Soviet Union will not cease to seek a way out of the confrontation because any other way can only lead to a nuclear catastrophe, are all the more encouraging. This resolve to go on seeking opportunities to halt nuclear tests as a road to the liquidation of nuclear weapons has also been expressed in the Soviet Government's statement issued today. And the new appeal by the Warsaw Pact to European countries, the United States and Canada to talks on the creation of a number of nuclear-free zones in Europe, too, provides one additional practical opportunity for a way out. This gives an opportunity to return from another side to the same thing -- to limit the nuclear threat.

After the repeated experience with U.S. perfidy in the matter of the banning of nuclear tests and the freeze on further improvement of the technology of destruction, it will which the world public opinion will work to ensure that the new and any similar future opportunities for disarmament are not wasted.

LENART, COLOTKA MEET YURIY MASLYUKOV

LD141547 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier, today received Yuriy Maslyukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. In a comradely discussion they briefed each other about the results of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in electrical engineering and electronics industry and in machine building and about the conclusions of the existing talks aimed at the coordination of the plans for the development of these branches. They singled out the importance and mutual contribution of cooperation and stressed the need to intensify it further with the emphasis on important and perspective branches such as the electrical engineering and electronic industry, computer techology, and machine building.

Yuriy Maslyukov held a working meeting in Bratislava today with representatives of the Federal and Slovak Governments -- Ladislav Gerle, Pavol Hrivnak and Milan Kubat, federal minister of the electrotechnical industry. They discussed intensification of cooperation in electronics and computer technology. The Soviet guest also inspected exhibits of the latest consumer electronics products at the general directorate Tesla-consumer Electronics.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS

Auditing Commission Report

AU021411 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Mar 86 p 6

["Report on the Activity of the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission, delivered by Comrade Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission, to the 17th CPCZ Congress on 24 March"]

[Text] Esteemed comrade delegates, esteemed guests, we have heard the Central Committee's Political Report to the 17th congress delivered by General Secretary Comrade Gustav Husak with a feeling of pride in our party, in the results achieved by the CSSR people under its leadership. The delegates were given an analysis of the domestic political development and of the complicated international situation from the viewpoint of the current tasks and the lofty goals which we are setting ourselves.

The CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission fully identifies itself with this evaluation and with the proposed intentions.

The development period after the 16th congress was a demanding one. The party faced it and consolidated itself, and its links with the people have deepened. The cohesion of party ranks, the growing effort for a more efficient implementation of the CPCZ's leading role and of the Leninist style of work, and the Central Committee's purposeful course, have all led to a more emphatic implementation of an active and enterprising approach to the solution of ripe problems and to the removal of everything that hampers our progress in the party and the society.

During the period under evaluation we have taken a striking step in our country's economic, social, and spiritual development. The evident successes affirm that the CPCZ's policy is correct. We have achieved these successes in a tenacious struggle, in spite of political, economic, and other obstacles.

We can constantly convince ourselves of how difficult, lengthy, and sometimes full of conflicts, is the process of perfecting socialism.

It is significant that, in accomplishing the bold tasks and overcoming the difficulties, we can always rely on the alliance and the all-round disinterested assistance of, and cooperation with, the USSR and its Leninist Communist Party, as well as the developing community of fraternal socialist countries. The conclusions of the 27th Congress of Soviet Communists are an inspiring source of great creative strength for us.

The demanding tasks formulated in the Central Committee's Report require a united and consistent realization of the party's policy. In realizing it, we must not be deterred by any obstacles, nor must we succumb to harmful selfsatisfaction. We must rectify mistakes and shortcomings which -- for various, mostly subjective, reasons -- continue to exist and do it both uncompromisingly and in time.

Comrades, in keeping with the statutes, the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission has been aiding the Central Committee in its effort to consolidate the party's leading role and to deepen its ideological, organizational, and action unity.

With its checks and auditing it has been contributing to the consistent implementation of the 16th congress resolutions and of the resolutions of individual CPCZ Central Committee sessions. Among other things, with the participation of a broad aktiv of functionaries, it has carried out nine all-party checks in a total of 24,500 party organizations and agencies.

Their results yielded many findings which were then used by the party management agencies in plants, localities, districts, and regions for generalizing the positive experience and for remedying shortcomings. The control activity has also led to an increased personal responsibility of the Communists and to their more determined approach to ensure the party resolutions.

The CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission also submitted reports on the results of all checks and auditing to the Presidium or the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee, which then drew appropriate conclusions from them.

The commission devoted great attention to perfecting the party life.

The knowledge gained from the checks on the implementation of Leninist principles, the right of control, and the consolidation of the party's links with the people, and also from other checks, shows that the absolute majority of party organizations know about the working people's problems and worries, and that they are winning the working people for the fulfillment of decisive tasks. Proof of the growing action ability of party agencies and organizations and the communists' increasing activity lies in the successful fulfillment of the main goals of the party's 16th congress.

Even though the overall balance of the past period is positive, the knowledge gained from our checks has shown that some weaknesses and serious problems are in evidence in many places. This is also due to the fact that certain party agencies and organizations are not devoting sufficient attention to the fulfillment of resolutions; they are not using them purposefully, and in some places they do not even show appropriate respect for them. The result is a low level of activity in pushing through the party's policy, and frequently also indifference toward violations of the Leninist norms of party life and of the laws of our socialist state. Many a member, and also functionary, does not behave or live like a communist should. And this must not be tolerated. All communists must regard it as their totally self-evident duty to realize the party's policy, to be an example to others both in their work and in their private life, and constantly see to their ideological growth.

In harmony with the Central Committee's efforts, our commission concentrated its main attention on the realization of the party's economic policy. In almost 3,000 party agencies and organizations we have carried out two checks on the implementation of the right of control during the realization of the system of measures for improving the system of planned management in national economy. The checks showed that a successful task fulfillment unconditionally demands consistent respect for the set line and for the planned intentions; a unified course of the political and economic management; good management; and systematic checks. The fact is that, side by side with certain positive results, we still have considerable problems and shortcomings in the efficiency of the economic mechanism and of the party influence. In quite a few enterprises and plants, relations of superiority [nadrizenost] and subordination are being transferred from the economic sphere into committee and member sessions. The deliberations of party meetings on the fulfillment of planned tasks are conducted only on the basis of statements by leading economic staff, and the positions of the primary organizations are not being implemented. This leads to a narrow critical approach and to a weakening of the communists' responsibility for the realization of the party's policy.

To discuss economic issues in party agencies and organizations means, above all, to deal with the people and their attitude toward task fulfillment. But in many instances this is not so. Attention is often solely concentrated on narrow economic problems. At the same time, certain party members and candidate members often lack a principled attitude, and sometimes even the courage for an open clash with the individuals causing the mistakes and difficulties.

Experience affirms that places where a comradely atmosphere had not been created for frankness, criticism, and self-criticism, begin to stagnate, to become passive, to refrain for a long time from resolving urgent issues.

That is why the proposals for statute amendments are quite justified, since they raise the demands placed on communists and grant the right of control to further party organizations.

Comrades, the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission has systematically dealt with the approaches of communists among the leading staffs, and also of party organizations, to the fulfillment of tasks in the party's economic policy. By its checks in 13 ministries and in 48 other central agencies and general management offices, it has contributed toward enforcing the orientation aimed at intensifying our national economy and at improving the party work.

Although these checks have registered certain good results, they simultaneously uncovered instances of, sometimes almost culpable, nonfulfillment of party and government resolutions. Their creative impact is hampered by rampant departmentalism, soulless practicism, and much formalism and bureaucracy. That is why the ministries and other central agencies must implement far more emphatically the conceptual and Leninist style and methods of work.

The checks have also shown that not all party organizations in the ministries and general management offices fully realize their irreplaceable mission in enforcing the all-social interests and in establishing comradely relations and an atmosphere that does not tolerate shortcomings. In these agencies, too, nobody should be able to evade criticism and party control. The leading staff, and also party organizations, must be more resolute in overcoming inertia, routine, and administrative approaches; they must fully grasp their responsibility and observe planning discipline.

The truth of this was affirmed by the results yielded by the check on the work of internal control. The approved principles of control in national economy and state administration are being implemented in practice only very inconsistently and dilatorily. Most shortcomings and instances of law violations are revealed by the agencies of external control -- and not by the economic management, although it bears legal responsibility for these phenomena, and the communists also bear party responsibility. They contribute considerably to the unsatisfactory state and low efficiency of internal control, which is the weakest link of the control system.

These, and also other, shortcomings are the reason why goods of bad quality, and commodities which are not in demand, often appear on the market. People are justly bitter about this. Despite the sharp criticism, the rectification of these malpractices on the part of producers and the trade is being realized with an almost unbelievable slowness.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has expressed dissatisfaction with the current approaches of ministers, directors general, enterprise directors, and organization heads to the practical implementation of the principles of control. Since the shortcomings continue to exist, the Presidium has charged the government premiers with the task of ensuring the adoption of measures for substantially raising the standards of control in enterprises, general management offices, and ministries.

On the initiative of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and in collaboration with the People's Control Committees, our commission has carried out in the second half of last year an operational check on the way the specific measures for ensuring the planned tasks are being realized. Investigation has revealed serious shortcomings in the activity of certain economic executives, who do not strive to utilize internal

reserves, but speculate on the possibility that the plan will be reduced. Often they spend far more energy on finding justifications for not fulfilling the tasks than on ensuring their fulfillment. At the same time, a part of party agencies and organizations uncritically adopts the executives' arguments about so-called objective causes of the nonfulfillment of tasks. The party's Central Committee Presidium has rejected such a harmful, and in recent years considerably widespread, approach of management executives, party agencies and organizations in the appropriate ministries and enterprises, and adopted specific measures for rectifying things.

Comrades, all our findings affirm that the party statutes are justified in demanding that the party agencies and organizations defend all-social interests always and in every circumstance; and that they uncover problems in time and lead the appropriate responsible staff to solve them.

An important condition for this is efficient control, which must not be based on a mere listing of problems, but must lead to their elimination.

Our experience also affirms that the wide publication of knowledge gained during the checks favorably influences not only the overall results achieved by the working collectives, but also the people's way of thinking and their approach to the party's policy.

The main purpose of the control activity of party agencies and organizations is to purposefully forestall the negative phenomena. Thus it is not merely a matter of eliminating the consequences, but above all a matter of resolving their causes, which build the foundations of a possible repetition of mistakes and which lead to large social losses. It is of decisive importance to enhance the role played by party meetings, to develop criticism and self-criticism, and to regularly render accounts on the fulfillment of specific tasks.

Comrades, we fully identify ourselves with the appraisal of efforts devoted by the party agencies and organizations to systematically improving the quality of the membership base. The acceptance of young people into the party, above all from material production, has led to a further consolidation of the workers character of our party. The membership base has also been strengthened in other sectors. The experience acquired to date, and the results of deliberations at the annual members conferences and meetings, justify the conclusion that the party organizations will be devoting increased care to improving the quality of the membership base also in the coming period, particularly in places where the party's influence should be strengthened and where the acceleration of R&D progress is decided upon. Our commission often finds that the problems of improving the quality of the membership base are narrowed to a mere acceptance of the envisaged number of candidate members, with far less attention devoted to their abilities and moral values. No less weighty is the Central Committee's demand for enhancing the ideological and political growth of all party members, and especially of the young generation of communists.

Today, when we are solving the problems of accelerating the socio-economic development of our society, it is necessary to consistently enforce in every place the unity of word and deed, determination, and creative approaches, and to continuously rid ourselves of all that has become obsolete and antiquated in the style and methods of work. In the present phase, the party and the society need everywhere modest, politically and professionally well-trained cadres with a firm character, which do not avoid responsibility, conflicts, and risks in making decisions.

From the checks on how the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee's Presidium on cadre and personnel work is being implemented, it appears that the composition of ranking personnel from the viewpoint of qualifications and age structure has been

improving. This is attested to by the Central Committee report and the background data. However, comprehensive assessments often do not take precisely enough into consideration the results that are being achieved in the entrusted sector. Shortcomings endure as regards cadres' knowledge, their training, and in the inadequate demands on moral and character attributes.

Ranking personnel, party agencies and organizations must not ignore such a state of affairs. The selection, training, and supervision of cadres' activity must be markedly improved everywhere.

There is also much formalism in the work with cadre reserves, above all from among the ranks of members of the workers class, young people, and women.

In this connection, it is necessary to point out that ranking personnel are not only responsible for expert management of entrusted collectives, but also for the education of their members.

The Central Committee report highly stresses the great importance of cadre work. In this respect, the submitted draft of the amendments of statutes strengthens the rights and duties of primary organizations.

The CPCZ's Central and Auditing Commission also saw to a correct and timely solution to letters and recommendations as one of the forms of the party's ties with the working people. In the sense of the statutes, the departments of the CPCZ Central Committee, party institutions, and regional party committees supervised the standard of work with letters from citizens and dealt with recommendations and complaints that were sent to us. Since the 16th congress, the Central Committee has received more than 36,000 letters, recommendations, and complaints. In addition to letters expressing agreement with the party policy, reports on work results and about successes, letters are also being received that sharply criticize indiscipline, waste, shortcomings in management, in providing services, and other abuses.

Numerous letters attest to the great faith of the working people in the party's highest bodies. However, a disconcerting thing is that an irresponsible attitude crops up in some places in the course of dealing with them. Many recommendations would become superfluous if agencies and organizations, or officials in charge would resolve the criticized shortcomings in time, consistently, and where they arose.

Any underestimation of the working people's letters and recommendations leads to accumulation of errors, violations of comradely relations, and various conflicts. Even the suppression of criticism frequently occurs. That has to be energetically stopped everywhere. Anyone fighting for all-social interests must receive all-round support. The party will continue protecting honest members and functionaries who are slandered and attacked.

We hold in immense esteem people who selflessly work for socialism, who concentrate attention on the key tasks, and with justification sharply criticize everything that hinders the advance, be it a half-baked fulfillment of the party resolutions or phenomena of petty bourgeoism, bureaucracy, corruption, or the misuse of a position. Those who are causing such errors and abuses cannot and must not remain anonymous. This is why the absolute majority of communists and other working people proclaim full support for the letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on deepening the effectiveness of the struggle and the violation of the Principles of socialist legality, ethics, and discipline.

The annual party's membership meetings and conferences affirmed that efforts aimed at the elimination of negative phenomena are increasing.

Our commission will continue paying systematic attention to safeguarding and asserting the interests of the party and society.

In the period between congresses, the CPCZ Control and Auditing Commissions investigated and closed 1,914 appeals in matters of membership, and 2,674 applications for the erasure of party punishment. The findings from investigation affirm that party agencies and organizations rightly called to account those who committed offenses against statutes and laws.

Our commission, being entrusted with that task by the Central Committee, was dealing with complaints in matters of membership, sent to the 16th congress. It ascertained that all submissions were closed in the past in accordance with the party statutes. The report on the result of the investigation was approved by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

Comrades, our commission paid systematic attention to strengthening discipline when expending financial and material resources in the party. The commission, together with Central Committee departments and lower-level party commissions, carried out audits of the management, payment of membership dues, of keeping of membership files, and of administration. Between congresses, it carried out audits in institutions and facilities of the Central Committee, and in all regional organizations. The lower-level control and auditing commissions, together with aktivs of district committees, checked the management of each primary organization twice, on the average.

The development of income and expenditure between the congresses was favorable. The income from membership dues and publishing activity cover all the party's expenditure. Therefore -- beginning in 1984 -- the Central Committee could amend the scale and the principles governing the membership dues, a matter that benefits members and party members with lower incomes. The managing party agencies' and the control and auditing commission's systematic care for income and expenditure contributed to the party's budget being permanently balanced and to resources being expediently outlayed. The party agencies drew consistently consequences from isolated instances of waste.

The overwhelming part of communists pay their membership dues correctly and on time. This is one of the manifestations of an aware fulfillment of communists' duties vis-a-vis the party. However, there are individuals who do not pay their membership dues in accordance with the scale and set principles, especially not from their incomes from moonlighting. In this context one has to say that some party functionaries ignore shortcomings in party management, and begin rectifying matters only after the auditing is over.

The standard of keeping membership files is also gradually improving. However, at members' meetings one has to more consistently discuss the causes of members' and candidate members' departure for other organizations and thus influence undesirable fluctuations. The need for order must not be underestimated.

Communists approved by membership meetings to check the quality of management and to keep files and administer party affairs should contribute better than before to improving the conditions in primary organizations in accordance with the draft of the statutes' amendment.

Less paper shuffling and more personal contact with people is a principle which must be consistently implemented by all party agencies. We must rid the party administration of all elements of bureaucracy and make sure that it fully serves the needs of political work.

Comrades, since the 16th congress, the results of all checks and audits, the analyses of settled appeals in matters of membership, and the working people's letters were

discussed by the Central Control and Auditing Commission at 22 sessions. The members of the commission took a very active part in the work. In its activity, the commission abided by the principles of collectivism, businesslike approach, and demandingness. Of the functionaries and the ranking personnel of the checked agencies and institutions who took part in discussing the individual control reports, the commission demanded that they express their opinion on the ascertained shortcomings and that they carry out effective measures to eliminate them.

The CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission, with the party's lower-level commissions, has developed relations of mutual cooperation and assistance in accordance with the tasks which the entire party has resolved. It has also exchanged experience with the control and auditing agencies of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries. In our work we will continue to creatively utilize those findings, above all the findings from the activity of the CPSU.

The party's control and auditing commissions have contributed with initiative to the fulfillment of the line of the 16th congress. They rendered accounts of their activity to party conferences. The Central Control and Auditing Commission does it today.

The complex and extensive tasks which the congress will approve require that the party continue to consolidate and that it keep on enhancing its influence in entire society. The growth of the quality and effectiveness of party control and of the work of all commissions also has to correspond to this.

Therefore the Central Control and Auditing Commission will with an even greater demandingness participate in the fulfillment of the party line, in the implementation of the statutes, in the development of the political-organizational and ideoeducational work. It will control how communists in state and economic agencies fulfill the conclusions of the 17th congress, how they implement personal responsibility, how they assert the growth of intensification through scientific-technological progress, and how they take care of the quality of production and the effectiveness of all work.

Comrades, esteemed guests!

Our congress has been given the draft of the Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for the 1986-90 Period and the Outlook up to the Year 2000, and the draft of the amendments of the party statutes.

The tasks contained in the Political Report of the Central Committee are the fundamental line of building developed socialist society, and are binding for all communists.

The CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission fully agrees with these documents because they express the optimistic perspective of accelerating our society's socioeconomic development and the firm determination to continue on the common path with the Soviet Union, with its Leninist party, with the other countries of the socialist community, and all progressive forces. These documents are the expression of the most vital interests of our workers class and all working people.

The CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission will expend all its strength for the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 17th congress of the party, for the consolidation of peace in the world, and for the further prosperity of our beautiful fatherland -- the CSSR.

Defense Minister's Speech

AU061902 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Mar 86 p 6

[Speech by Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, to the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague on 26 March]

[Text] Like our entire society, the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA] is following the deliberations of the 17th congress with great interest. The results which our party and the working people have achieved in building the developed socialist society fill members of the Army with justified pride and inspire them to selfless service for the fatherland. They stand fully behind the party's political line. They unreservedly support its domestic and foreign policy. They are aware that the economic and moral-political potential of the fatherland, multiplied by the bond of unshakable friendship and cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, particularly with the Soviet Union, are the foundation of our country's defense capability.

They are welcoming the congress deliberations and the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ with extensive activity and initiative. They are striving to fulfill the tasks pertaining to combat and political preparation in the best possible way and to enhance the quality of work in all areas of the Army's activity.

The 16th CPCZ Congress set exacting tasks for the CSLA. In the past period, the endeavor of the corps of commanders, political agencies, of party, youth union, trade union organizations, and all army members was oriented to fulfilling them. Our Army was built as a modern army, boundlessly devoted to the party and the people, as an integral part of the Armies of the Warsaw Pact prepared along with them to defend the fatherland and socialism.

Consistent application of the party's leading role was of key importance for the further deepening of our Army's socialist character and raising its combat readiness. Particular attention was paid to the strengthening of the systematic influence of party-political work on all spheres of army life, on the reinforcement of the troops' moral-political condition, on their Marxist-Leninist education, and military professional standard. In view of the continuing aggressive militarist course of the reactionary forces of imperialism, and the need arising from this to further strengthen the country's defense capability, we continued -- in accordance with the economic possibilities of our state -- to equip the Army with new and updated weapons and combat technology.

Comrades, I want to assure you that the weapons entrusted to our Army are in good hands. The CSLA's cooperation with the fraternal Warsaw Pact Armies, and particularly with the Soviet Army, has been developing successfully. The utilization and assimilation of Soviet military science is a well tried source of deepening our Army's combat and political preparedness. Members of the Army fully comprehend the exacting tasks of our national economy and selflessly help to fulfill them.

The military construction, production, and repair plants successfully fulfilled the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Almost 40,000 troops actively work in representative bodies and social organizations of the National Front, and take part in the paramilitary training of the population. We can report to the congress with all responsibility that the CSLA has been conscientiously fulfilling the tasks entrusted to it by the party and the working people. It is a reliable instrument of power of our socialist state and a firm component of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces.

Comrades, the high demands arising from the party's strategic line aimed at accelerating our society's socioeconomic development, at substantially raising the quality

and effectiveness of all work, also in the sphere of ensuring the defense capability of the country and socialism, mobilize our efforts to overcome weak spots in our activity more energetically, to master comprehensively and consistently new tasks in further strengthening our Army's combat capability. The urgency of this demand stems from the current aggravated international military-political situation, created by the overt attempts of the imperialist countries, headed by the United States, to upset the military strategic equilibrium in the world and achieve decisive superiority over the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states. The NATO states are escalating war preparations, their Armed Forces are being systematically equipped with more effective nuclear and conventional weapons, and the application of new strategic-operational principles enhancing the offensiveness of combat activity is accompanied by a high-intensity operational and combat preparation of staffs and troops. Every year, the North Atlantic pact holds some 200 extensive allied exercises, a considerable part of which has been taking place in the vicinity of our state border. These realities require us to organically unite the efforts connected with building socialism and the struggle to maintain peace with the reliable ensurance of the defense capability of our country in unity with the defense endeavor of the Warsaw Pact community, and to build up the CSLA in the spirit of the requirements of modern military science.

The 27th CPSU Congress conclusions, which -- together with the bold objectives of developing Soviet society further -- determined the far-reaching program for the consolidation of peace and expressed the determination to do everything to ensure the constant readiness of the Armed Forces to defend socialism, provides to us an impetus for the fulfillment of this obligatory task.

In this respect the communists in the CSLA are fully aware of their duties toward the party and their country, and they are aware of the inviolability of our international obligations. All efforts are therefore being concentrated on our Army being permanently in a high degree of combat readiness.

In accordance with the conclusions of the 15th and 16th Central Committee sessions, a broadly-based process has developed in the Army at all levels of command, in political agencies, and party organizations, aimed at perfecting management and organizational work as the necessary condition for further raising the Army's combat and political preparation.

The measures that are being adopted are aimed at eliminating elements of formalism in management, strengthening the conceptual, norm-setting, and control activity of higher staffs, and raising the abilities of subordinate grades to implement matters in fulfilling the plans for combat and political preparation. We are consistently striving to ensure the strict observance of the basic and combat rules, regulations, and norms everywhere. We place great emphasis on the strengthening of comradely relations in military collectives. We regard it as our comradely duty to further develop and escalate efforts to strengthen discipline and organization of life. We are linking the increasing demands even more closely with care for people. We realize that the solution of these issues contributes to our Army being the best school for educating the socialist man and preparing our young men to be staunch defenders of the socialist fatherland in the class and political sense, as convinced patriots and internationalists, fostering in them the qualities necessary for them to fulfill their duties at work and in their public political activity once they have finished their military service.

In the work with cadres, which is the key sphere of our activity, we devote our main attention to the corps of commanders. In our military schools the preparation and education is oriented toward ensuring that every commander, chief, and political worker builds his authority among his subordinates on the strength of his communist conviction, his recognized qualities as an expert and capable organizer, who is demanding while at the same time seeing that his subordinates are taken care of in every respect. The clear course of our party, expressed in the political report of the congress, which

integrally links the further socioeconomic development of our society with the application of the results of scientific-technological progress, also applies with a great urgency to the military sphere. Here, scientific and technological developments have been asserting themselves with exceptional speed. In order to ensure new and modern equipment for the country's defense and fulfill our obligations within the Warsaw Pact, we must be even more active than we have been in using the potential of our scientific centers and military high schools.

Many of the developments of our military scientific research workers find very good application also in our national economy. We support this practice. We are grateful to our working people for what they produce to satisfy our needs for ever more perfect weapons and technology. We teach our troops to master these weapons perfectly and at the same time to handle these values with care. We are fully aware that the source of the Army's strength is its firm unity with the working people. We will comprehensively strengthen it. We will do everything to ensure that our cooperation with territorial party and state agencies and organizations of the national front will continue to develop successfully. We value their help in improving the living conditions of military formations and professional soldiers. We see service in the army as the culmination of the process of the education and preparation of our youth for the defense of the fatherland. This process begins, however, in the family, and develops, above all, in the school, Svazarm [union for cooperation with the army], the Socialist Youth Union, and other social organizations. We would like to see these organizations have an even greater part in shaping the relationship of young people toward military service and the military profession, with the members of the Army themselves making a more marked contribution. This is one of the basic prerequisites for purposefully adding new cadres to our corps of army officers and warrant officers.

The guarantee for the success of our plans is the action-capable army party organization, which has numerically increased by 40 percent since the 14th congress. Communists in the Army constitute a firm combat core. In their work they draw lessons and strength from the glorious traditions of our anniversary-marking party, born in struggles for the liberation of the workers class, for national freedom, victory and the development of socialism. We are striving to ensure that party-political work is closely linked with solving practical issues connected with the daily life of our troops, and in this respect to unite the efforts of commanders and the activity of party organizations, the organizations of the socialist youth union and the revolutionary trade union movement. Experience teaches us that where party organizations thoroughly permeate the life of troops, assess results critically and help to resolve problems and eliminate shortcomings promptly, the training and education are much more effective, words in political work are not at variance with deeds, and a healthy and creative relationship prevails in military collectives.

For us the 17th congress of our party is a source of knowledge, revolutionary energy, and creative activity. In accordance with its conclusions, we will teach our troops combat mastery, profound devotion and love for the socialist fatherland and the Communist Party, and loyalty to our international obligations. We will foster in them awareness of personal responsibility for the defense of their fatherland, and class hatred for the enemies of socialism. We will continue to strengthen our combat friendship with the fraternal Armies of the Warsaw Pact, especially with the glorious Soviet Army.

I want to assure you that we approach 17th congress tasks with every responsibility. We will conscientiously implement them in life, so as to ensure the firm, moral-political unity and high combat readiness of the CSLA, and its all-round, constant readiness to defend the fatherland, socialism, and peace.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SAYS U.S. RAID ON LIBYA UNJUSTIFIED

LD151037 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0948 GMT 15 Apr 86

["Statement by GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Spokesman" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 15 Apr (ADN) -- In the early hours of this morning, 15 Apri, U.S. warplanes bombed the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi.

Whatever pretexts the Regan administration may put forward for this attack, nothing can justify it. This act of violence also represents a flagrant violation of the most elementary norms of international coexistence, a gross disregard for the UN Charter and a contempt for world opinion. It is more than an act of state terrorism -- it is aggression.

Peace and security in the region and in the whole world are dangerously threatened. It is not irresponsible military actions, but the transformation of the Mediterranean area into a zone of table peace and international security that is urgently necessary.

In this situation everything must be done to prevent further acts of aggression which will necessarily lead to military escalation. The Foreign Ministry spokesman underlined his statement of 9 April 1986 that statesmanlike wisdom and temperance are necessary on the part of all in positions of responsibility.

The GDR most emphatically condemns the use of military force. It stands firmly by the side of the Libyan people. No one may violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of other states, in this case that of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The GDR expresses its profound sympathy with the innocent victims of the criminal attack.

SECURITY ORGANS BOOST PROTECTION OF U.S. EMBASSY

LD150937 Hamburg DPA in German 0900 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpt] East Berlin, 15 Apr (DPA) -- The GDR security authorities have intensified considerably their guard on the U.S. Embassy in East Berlin after the U.S. air attacks on targets in Libya. This morning, there are three radio cars from the people's police outside the building in the Kirchstrasse in the new part of the city and immediately nearby. According to eye-witnesses, there are also civilian security forces present in the vicinity. Detour road cones which only embassy vehicles can pass, stand directly outside the building on one side of the driveway. Vehicles which want to turn into the adjoining Mittelstrasse are stopped by members of the people's police and some of the drivers have been turned back.

HONECKER, OTHERS ATTEND THAELMANN ANNIVERSARY

DW150935 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Television Service in German at 0755 GMT on 15 April 1986 carries a 17-minute report on the wreath-laying ceremony in Berlin Friedrichsfelde, marking Ernst Thaelmann's 100th birthday anniversay.

The procession, which is led by "Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, Horst Sindermann, and other members of the party-state leadership," includes "thousands of guests from the GDR and other countries who are in Berlin for the 11th SED Congress," among them DKP Chairman Herbert Mies and SEW Chairman Horst Schmitt. Thaelmann's daughter Irma Gabel-Thaelmann is seen walking beside Honecker. In addition, delegation from Berlin factories and collectives bearing Thaelmann's name take part in the ceremony. The wreaths are carried by members of the Feliks Dzierzynski unit. The streamer of the SED Central Committee's wreath carries the inscription: "To the Unforgotten Leader of the German and International Worker Movement, Our Comrade Ernst Thaelmann."

MORE REPORTAGE ON ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU'S VISIT

Meeting with Honecker

LD141504 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1240 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 14 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE], chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, met for a friendly talk in Berlin on Monday morning [14 April]. The two statesmen conducted a comprehensive exchange of views on current international issues, on domestic questions, and on the state and further development of bilateral relations.

Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed their conviction that their talks will give new impulse to further deepening cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples. The general secretary of the SED Central Committee expressed his high appreciation that the WPE delegation to the 11th party congress is being headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The two sides expressed in the course of their talk their concern about the tense, dangerous international situation. They affirmed their support for the constructive USSR proposals which are aimed at leading mankind out of this dangerous situation and saving it from a nuclear threat. At the same time Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed the hope that the United States will at last show political will so that common steps regarding a halt to the arms race and disarmament will come about. All reasonable and realistic forces must join worldwide to solve mankind's most pressing issue: to prevent a nuclear inferno and to safeguard peace. Effective measures ust be realized to stop the arms race on earth and to prevent its extension to space.

The imperialist policy aimed at superiority and hegemony also conjures up great dangers for the peoples of Africa, Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam noted. This policy has caused the situation in the south of this continent to become more acute as well as in Europe and in other parts of the world.

The two statesmen underlined the important contribution made by the Nonaligned Movement to safeguarding world peace and expressed their conviction that new initiatives will emanate from the forthcoming summit meeting in Harare.

Erich Honecker praised the committed work of the Organization of African Unity in the struggle of the continent's peoples for peace, national independence, and social progress, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid. He said that the African states will continue to find the GDR by their side in this struggle.

Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam noted with great satisfaction that the relations between the two states have reached a high level. The trustful cooperation between the SED and the WPE is the solid foundation for this. The existing comprehensive set of treaties offer numerous opportunities for further shaping overall cooperation for mutual benefit.

The GDR is firmly resolved, Erich Honecker affirmed, to support actively the Ethiopian revolution in future too. Mengistu Haile Mariam gave thanks for the GDR's active solidarity, especially in overcoming the consequences of the drought, and assessed this as renewed expression of the close solidarity with this country.

The talks which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and full agreement, was attended on the GDR side by: Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee: Wolfgang Rauchfuss, member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central committee and head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; and Hans Jagenow, ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia.

For socialist Ethiopia: Addis Tedla, member of the WPE Central Committee Polituburo; Dr Ashagre Yigletu, secretary of the WPE Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department; Mengistu Gemetchu, member of the WPE Central Committee and head of the Office of the General Secretary; and Berhanu Jembere, ambassador to the GDR.

MINISTRY OF STATE SECURITY LAUDED FOR EFFORTS

LD141817 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1612 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 14 Apr (ADN) at the 11th SED Party Congress, the service unit of the GDR Ministry of State Security, in fulfilling their class mission, can look back on outstanding results. They have met honorably their great responsibility for the overall strenghening and reliable safeguarding of the socialist fatherland and the community of socialist countries, firmly united around the Soviet Union.

Army General Erich Mielke, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and minister of state security, presented service units of the ministry with honorary banners of the SED Central Committee for the excellent results of their work. Erich Mielke stressed that above all, faced with the continuing arms drive and confrontation course of the most reactionary imperialist circles, the efforts had to be increased in order to uncover speedily and comprehensively all plans, intentions and campaigns directed by the enemies against socialism and peace. This requires that trustful cooperation with workers be consolidated and intensifed; work be made still more effective; its means and methods perfected; and same be effectively deployed together with the scouts and patriots.

WOJNA SAYS NO JUSTIFICATION FOR U.S. ARMED ATTACK

LD150923 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Commentary by Krzysztof Wojna]

[Text] There can be no justification for what has happened. American censure toward Libya and its accusation of Libya's supporting international terrorism cannot be a reason for armed attack by a government, because every government should be an advocate of law and order. Every aggression means the violation of basic obligations of the states belonging to the United Nations. If the obligations are violated by a superpower, which carries a considerable part of responsibility for the fate of the world, this is a shameful event.

In the case of the action undertaken by the White House, there are other reasons arousing the greatest concern. Here, the President gives order to attack Libya while his allies are against him. Yesterday's EEC foreign ministers' meeting held in The Hague gave clear evidence that West Europe is ready to cooperate with the Americans in combatting terrorism, but it absolutely does not agree with any military actions. If one believes the U.S. press, which very critically assessed the President's policy toward Libya 3 weeks ago when the U.S. 6th Fleet conducted naval exercises in the great Gulf of Sidra, the president also cannot count on general applause in the United States itself. Many politicians for various reasons are of the opinion that the argument of force, which the administration has been using for a long time against Nicaragua and now against Libya, is an expression of superpower arrogance which brings more losses than gains to the world.

If the Americans and American interests have been the targets of terrorists, one can now expect the situation to be even worse. Despite this, despite allied opposition, and criticism at home, the President is bombing Libya. The system of presidential power gives exceptionally wide authority to the host in the White House. Today, we are witnessing events which make us reflect on whether this authority is not harmful to the world.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH UNION OF POLISH WRITERS

LD141928 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski received at Belweder Palace representatives of the central board of the Union of Polish writers. During the meeting writers talked about issues discussed during report-back and election campaign, and about achievements of the recent congress of the Union.

Wojciech Jaruzelski said that professional and creative organization of writers should have a chance in active participation in the development of cultural life. He said that efforts will be increased to meet the needs of Polish literature.

The chairman of the Council of State conveyed cordial wishes and congratulations to Wojciech Zukrowski, in connection with his 70th birthday.

GLEMP MEETS MITTERRAND, JEWISH GROUPS

LD142152 Warsaw PAP in English 2123 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Paris, April 14 -- On the fourth day of his visit to France, the primate of Poland, Jozef Cardinal Glemp was received by President Francois Mitterrand. After the meeting, the office of the president issued a communique stating that Francois Mitterrand recalled the traditional ties of friendship uniting the French and Polish nations.

At a press conference held in the afternoon the primate discussed the goals of his pastoral visit to France and answered questions. The cardinal firmly denied allegations made by one of the journalists that anti-semitism existed in Poland. "Anti-Semitism is a myth brought to life by Poland's enemies," the primate bluntly stated. He recalled that during the Second World War over 6 million Polish citizens died at the hands of the Nazis and thus the fate of the Polish nation was very similar to that of the Jewish nation. That is why both nations should not be antagonized.

Primate Glemp met tonight with representatives of Jewish social organizations and religious communities in the building of the Polish seminary. The primate also met with French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean Bernard Raimond and was received by the archbishop of Paris, Jean Marie Cardinal Lustiger.

CZYREK LEADS DISCUSSION ON DRAFT PZPR PROGRAM

LD100555 Warsaw PAP in English 1830 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 9 -- The team of the congress committee for the preparation of a draft PUWP programme met here today at a plenary session, chaired by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek, to discuss the most important conclusions, directions and forms of further work on this momentous document in view of the hitherto discussion.

The second round of meetings of basic party branches concerning the exchange of views on the PUWP draft programme is coming to an end. Party members, as well as people with no party affiliation; express with concern, and infrequently with criticism, their constructive views on all issues raised in the draft programme. Generally, there prevails support for the idea of the party working out and adopting a long-range and comprehensive programmatic document at the 10th PUWP Congress. The main assumptions and contents of the discussed document are widely accepted.

The current phase of discussion on the draft programme, often combined with the discussion on the congress guidelines, is characterized by a big number of general and concrete motions and proposals concerning both the document as a whole and its individual chapters.

The most frequently repeating suggestions indicate the necessity to assign clear priorities to the goals and targets envisaged by the programme, and in particular the socio-economic targets. Also, they call for accelerating the solving of economic difficulties and the housing question, limiting inflation, and developing education and health protection. The need is stressed of a concrete specification of methods of fighting for full realization of the socialist principle of social justice. There also is a number of motions concerning the party, the consolidation of its strength and prestige.

We must strive to improve the draft programme in such a way, Jozef Czyrek said at the end of the meeting, that would satisfy party branches and participants in the pre-congress debate and thus would give them the sense of co-authorship of the document and stimulate readiness to implement the goals contained in it.

The session set up working teams to supervise work on individual chapters of the draft PUWP programme and an editorial committee and the presidium of the 1st team of the congress committee.

BUCHAREST RADIO REPORTS ON U.S. AIR STRIKE ON LIBYA

AU151129 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpts] International press agencies report that Monday night -- in defiance of elementary norms of international law with regard to relations among states as well as countless appeals to reason that have been made lately -- the U.S. Administration resorted to an aggressive action against a sovereign state, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and ordered air strikes against that country's capital city Tripoli, the city in Benghazi, and other targets in Libya. Tripoli radio, cited by international press agencies, announced that, in the night between Monday and Tuesday, U.S. fighter planes carried out violent strikes against residential areas in the capital of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; there were dead and wounded, including foreign civilians.

White House Spokesman Larry Speakes said that the attacks started shortly before midnight and lasted for approximately half an hour. According to Pentagon sources, the attacks were jointly carried out by 33 planes, 18 F-111 bombers from bases in Great Britain and 13 planes that took off from the Coral Sea and America carriers currently sailing in the Mediterranean. One of the U.S. F-111 bombers that participated in the raids on Libyan targets is missing, said U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger according to AFP.

From serious and unacceptable verbal attacks against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and its leadership and from military demonstrations and provocations against this freedom-loving sovereign country, Washington proceeded to direct aggression, a commentary issued by TASS stresses. The essence of this new and bloody U.S. action is to try to scare the Libyan people and prove to other states that the current U.S. Administration does not hesitate to use military force to attain its hegemonistic political plans, emphasizes the TASS commentary.

The Chinese Government expresses profound concern and disquietude over the new U.S. attack against Libya and condemns such a violation of another state's sovereignty, said a PRC Foreign Ministry spokesman, cited by XINHUA. The PRC is against any violation of the territory of a sovereign state under the pretext of combating terrorism. We have always advocated a just and reasonable settelement of differnces between states through peaceful dialogue. The use of force or the threat of force can only further complicate a problem instead of easing its resolution, the spokesman said.

ROMANIAN EMBASSY 'DEMOLISHED' IN TRIPOLI ATTACK

LD150957 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0713 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpt] As we have already reported, the French and Romanian Embassies have been demolished. It is difficult to find a single unbroken window in this part of town. There is a lot of broken glass in the windows of many houses and door and window frames have been blown out.

CEAUSESCU MEETS LIBYAN ENVOY AT LATTER'S REQUEST

AU141846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1803 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/4/1986 -- On Monday afternoon the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received "Abd al-Hamid al-Farhat, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Bucharest, upon the latter's request. A talk was held which passed in a cordial atmosphere.

PRESIDENCY 'HARSHLY CONDEMNS' U.S. RAID ON LIBYA

AU151239 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade -- The SFRY Presidency has most harshly condemned the U.S. armed attack against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and pointed out that this flagrant violation of sovereignty and territorial integrity of an independent and nonaligned country seriously endangers security, stability, and peace in this region and beyond in the world.

Such a development of the situation has been received in Yugoslavia with deep concern. The situation created by these armed acts is met with the ultimate concern and condemnation of the international public. The policy of force and military intervention in international relations cannot be a means of solving any problem in the world. They are directly opposite to the UN Charter, the SFRY Presidency emphasizes.

The Presidency also stresses the need for an urgent halt to aggressive military operations of the United States of America and for engagement of the international community, particularly the Nonaligned Movement, the UN Organization,and the Security Council with a view to restoring peace and stability to this region with consistent respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Dizdarevic Remarks on Attack

LD151238 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1053 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi, 15 April (TANJUG) -- At the moment we gathered here in Delhi to render our contribution to peace and cooperation an act of brutal aggression was committed by the United States of America against the non-aligned Libyan Arab People's Jamahiriyah, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic said at the extraordinary session of coordinating bureau of non-aligned. Death and destruction were sown by American planes. The lives of many innocent men, women and children were lost. It is the sovereign and legitimate right of Libya to defend itself. We have expressed our concern that something similar is going to happen. The presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia stated on February 27th and March 26th that there is a clear and present danger of escalation and called for an immediate halt of military operations which are threatening the security and territorial integrity of Libya, Dizdarevic said.

This American act is in absolute contradiction to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations. The fundamental standards of international relations are violated. Generally acknowledged principles are substituted for by "might is right." Those who are stronger have no right to declare others guilty, to punish them, to commit acts of violence and aggression pointed out Yugoslav foreign secretary and added: This is leading to lawlessness in international relations. It is leading to total instability, to a situation in which arms will be used to respond to arms, to a very real danger of a general conflict. This was a premeditated attack that cannot be explained away with reference to the right of self-defence and neither with so-called right to retaliation.

In this time of crucial importance for peace and security we should condemn in a most resolute manner this act of aggression. If we fail to do this, the events and similar acts are going to take us down the road into a catastrophe of widest possible consequences. Today we should condemn the aggression and agree on action in the Security Council and other organs of the United Nations. We, the non-aligned, should present the case against aggression and against use of force in the Security Council in a united and coordinated way said Raif Dizdarevic.

It may be advisable to agree here to request India as the chairman of the movement, and a group of the non-aligned countries, to present theviews of the non-aligned countries, to present the views of the non-aligned countries in the Security Council on this attack on the independence of all of us. And finally, we render our full support to the statement by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on behalf of the movement non-aligned countries. We consider it the statement of this meeting of ours, concludes Dzdarevic.

'Fierce' Damage Reported

LD150535 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0515 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Apr 15 (TANJUG) -- TANJUG's Tripoli correspondent Dejan Lukic reports: The fiercest destruction apparently was that of the facilities in the immediate vicinity of Col al-Qadhdhafi's residence which is otherwise well fortified and walled in, protected inside with several scores of armoured tanks. Strong anti-aircraft defence is in and outside of it, including the French-made "Crotal" missile system. Whether the "Crotal" system functioned during the morning's attack or anti-aircraft from the adjacent airport was active remains unknown, but the heaviest gunfire came from the conventional anti-aircraft machine and heavy guns painting the skies over Tripoli red.

During the raid people rushed into streets and after the attack a complete blackout ensued, with communication links disrupted. Meantime, Radio Tripoli which is the Voice of the Revolutionary Committee broadcasts militant and patriotic music.

It has been learnt that the French Embassy was hit. It stands some 1,500 metres from al-Qadhdhafi's residence. Several more buildings were damaged in the neighbourhood, with possible casualties as Radio Tripoli reported in its earliest broadcast. The radio also transmitted other annoucements, the most dramatic of which called all the Arabs to raise and destroy all the U.S. bases in the Mediterranean.

Workers Safe, Not Moved

AU151113 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] None of the Yugoslavs working in Libya was injured in last night's American air raid on Tripoli and Benghazi. SFRY Ambassador to Libya, Vuko Dragasevic, has said that the embassy has contacted separately all places where there are Yugoslavs and noted that no one of them was injured. They are completely safe at this moment.

We have also established telephone contact with the construction site of the Belgrade Napred Work organization which is in the Benghazi region. Branko Vuksan told us from there that our workers had learned about the bombing on the radio. Namely, the city itself was raided, and our men are located at a distance from it. Comrade Vuksan, whose statement we are retelling because of to poor lines, says that they have also phoned Benghazi where workers of the Ivan Milutinovic enterprise are located, and that they were told that our workers there have also carried out self-protection measures and that no one has been injured.

The Belgrade Energoprojekt organization is another of the Yugoslav enterprises who are carrying out projects in Libya. This Belgrade organization is coming to the end of the construction of the naval academy which is 20km from Tripoli. About 300 workers of the Energoprojekt and 150 workers of several work organizations from our country which work in cooperation with Energoprojekt are on the construction sites. We have learned from a phone conversation with the director of the works Zika Dimitriejevic that all workers are safe and that they are feeling well.

SWAPY PRESIDIUM ON MEDITERRANEAN SITUATION

AU102211 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Mar 86 pp 1, 3

[Davor Soha, Sinisa Nikolic report]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 27 Mar -- At its session held today the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium discussed cooperation of progressive parties and movements of the Mediterranean, with special emphasis on the direction of the further activity of the SAWPY and the LCY ensuring the continuity and agreed dynamics of the multilateral gathering of those forces.

The presidium assessed that the latest aggravation of the situation in the Mediterranean basin is extremely worrying and dangerous for peace and security in the region and beyond. The demonstration of power, military and other pressures on independent and sovereign countries, amassing arms, all forms of terrorism, failure to solve the existing hotbeds of crisis in the region, and especially the Middle East crisis, have been jeopardizing all Mediterranean peoples' right to live in peace and to make their free development impossible. Mostly affected by this are peace-loving democratic progressive policies and social forces which consistently advocate -- through their individual and multilateral activities -- that the Mediterranean be turned into a sea of peace and cooperation of peoples from coastal Mediterranean countries.

The U.S. military attack against the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the threat of military force in the region of the central Mediterranean deserves every condemnation. What is worrying is that actions of this kind lead to further destabilization of the situation and of individual countries in the Mediterranean region. At the same time, the Presidium positively assessed the signs of pacification and the cessation of military activities against Libya.

Assessing the cooperation of progressive parties and movements of the Mediterranean, the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium pointed out the need for their gathering as soon as possible, for resolutely advocating peace, security, and cooperation in the Mediterranean, and for realizing preparations for the next conference of those political forces which is to be held in Tunisia.

REPORT ON SITUATION IN MEDITERRANEAN, LIBYA

LD121835 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1635 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Rome, London, Tripoli, April 12 (TANJUG) -- Italy is satisfied with Brussel's reply to a request made simultaneously by the governments in Rome and Madrid on the necessity of an urgent European Community meeting to formulate the collective answer of the twelve to the new tension in the Mediterranean. The meeting of the EC ministers will be held most probably already on Wednesday in the Hague.

Italian Minister of Defence Spadolini stated today that the bases of the NATO pact in Sicily are still on alert since the latest crisis in the Gulf of Sidra. He confirmed that no new troops movements in them are planned for the time being.

In the meantime, British Labour leader Neil Kinnock has asked the government in London to appeal to American President Ronald Reagan to show restraint in confrontation with Libya. The British Government is to join its European allies in an appeal to President Reagan to terminate his policy of bad temper and ill will in the Mediterranean or elsewhere in the world, opposition leader Neil Kinnock said.

In Libya, for the time being, there are no signs in every-day life of an emergency but there have been reports on the activities of the Armed Forces and their deployment in positions believed to be likely targets of a possible U.S. attack. At the same time, it is reported that the highest Libyan military leadership is continually in session.

There is a conviction in Tripoli that a possible American military action will differ in quality from the earlier conflict in the Gulf of Sidra. Military analysts here say that the U.S. side must have studied every detail of the last clash during which the Libyan side used SAM-5 missiles.

In the meantime, Libyan media continue to carry and comment upon Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's claims that Libya is not behind the recent string of attacks on American targets in the world, especially the explosion in a night club in West Berlin. At the same time, wide publicity is being attached here to the Soviet Union's support to Libya, which is seen as Moscow's readiness to give Libya military assistance in the event of an American attack.

EFFECT OF U.S.-LIBYAN CRISIS ON U.S.-SOVIET TALKS

LD121546 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Milka Sundic commentary]

[Text] Is a new U.S.-Libyan confrontation about to break out? Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic: If U.S. sources are to be believed, President Reagan has already decided to undertake a further act of reprisal against Libya. This time it is not a question of asserting the right to free access to the waters of the Gulf of Sidra, which the ships of the 6th Fleet demonstrated recently, but of the accusations of alleged Libyan involvement in terrorist actions. Like the recent U.S.-Libyan confrontation, the indication that further action against Libya is in the offing has pushed all other international problems into the background and reinforced the fear of an outbreak of conflict on a wide scale in the Mediterranean.

Particular concern prevails in Western Europe, which has been given a form of ultimatum that it should follow U.S. policy toward Libya. Spain and Italy have already called for an urgent meeting of the heads of state of the EEC, and Premier Craxi has sharply criticized U.S. threats against Libya as impermissible. However, the general belief prevails in the world that no appeal will have an effect on the U.S. decision to punish Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, assuming, of course, that such a decision has been made.

During the last U.S.-Libyan confrontation, Washington did not go to the limit, from which many drew the conclusion that action on a broader scale had not in fact been planned and that fresh action would not be undertaken in the near future. Now, however, the situation is far more serious than earlier, because all analyses indicate that the United States is ready this time to go a step further, regardless of how the world reacts. The United States, and President Reagan in particular, have long since ceased to conceal the fact that their aim is to bring down the regime of Col al-Qadhdhafi and that they seek the support of their West European allies and certain Arab countries for such action. THE WASHINGTON POST wrote about this recently, and so far no one has denied it.

Libya is a small country, and although it is well armed, it is unlikely that it would be able to resist U.S. actions. However, if its geostrategic position is taken into consideration, as well as the fermentation prevailing in the Arab world, it is hardly likely that a conflict between Libya and the United States could pass without wider consequences for peace in the world. It should not be forgotten that the Mediterranean is a great powder keg.

A U.S.-Libyan confrontation could also not pass without consequences for U.S.-Soviet relations. Naturally, no one is reckoning, and probably not even Col al-Qadhdhafi, that the USSR could intervene militarily on the side of Libya, but it is quite clear that U.S. aggression would set back relations between the two superpowers and East-West relations as a whole. The USSR has no treaty obligations toward Libya, but even without this it is known that relations between Moscow and Tripoli are very close. A U.S. attack on Libya would simply force Moscow to take a different attitude toward the United States, in other words it would disillusion all those who believe in, or hope for, an improvement of relations with Washington. The meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev would also most probably be brought into question, and perhaps much more besides, because it is wrong to suppose that Moscow, irrespective of the state of international relations, is always ready to talk with Washington. Besides, must as in the United States there are opponents of improvement in Soviet-American relations, there are also certainly some of these in the USSR -- the more so if we take into consideration the fact that President Reagan has not remained true to the spirit of Geneva, not at least to the same extent as Gorbachev.

Milenkovic Commentary

AU111812 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Military tension in the central Mediterranean is rising again. The movements of the largest warships of the U.S. 6th Fleet toward Libya are also accompanied by threats from the highest places in Washington. Many will-informed observers see in this a foreplay to a new and armed conflict which, it appears, would be much graver than the preceding conflict. Here is what our commentator Milutin Milenkovic says about it:

The 2-day clash between the U.S. and the Libyan forces in the Gulf of Sidra toward the end of March were more than a passing incident. The first statements by U.S. personalities on 25 and 26 March, when fire was opened from the Libyan coast and at this coast, asserted that the only aim of this operation is to ensure free international navigation. Soon afterwards it was commented in Washington officially that an equally important aim of the operation was to overthrow Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. In this way one allegedly strives to eradicate international terrorism.

This means that a step was accepted in U.S. public and official practice that had been applied earlier, too, but predominantly in covert operations and without the overt involvement of state organs. At least for appearances' sake they wished to keep to international justice and law.

However, Al-Qadhdhafi stayed in power, and, according to many assessments, even by circles not favorably disposed toward him, he enhanced his domestic and inter-Arab position. He indeed offered to Washington to solve disputes in a peaceful way, but this was immediately rejected by the other side.

New terrorist attacks on a U.S. airliner and on a Berlin disco club have occurred. There is no clear evidence, but President Reagan again asserts that the chief suspect is Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. And the fleet sails again.

Even more serious, there are signs that the hawks are prevailing in the innermost circle of U.S. military and political power, and they are not stopping at drawing the sword against Libya. Secretary of State Shultz 2 months ago announced to Americans that they should be angry and that they should wield the sword against terrorism. He still thinks and talks in this way. Well-informed U.S. newspapers say that William Poindexter, President's national security adviser; William Casey, CIA director; and some other top men stand on Shultz' side. Those who are for reserved and restrained handling of missiles seem to be in the minority where decisions are made, although voices of warning and caution are increasing in the American public.

Casey, CIA director, went even further. He recently tried to direct the anger against terrorism also against the Soviet Union. At an annual conference of a U.S.-Israeli committee, Casey asserted that Mikhail Gorbachev strengthened his efforts to expand the bridgeheads from which he would sow subversion and Soviet influence in the Middle East, Latin America, and in Africa. The official State Department spokesman in Washington, however, was sufficiently sensible, and had instructions to state that the United States has no evidence of Soviet participation in the planning or orchestration of terrorist acts.

Israeli Prime Minister Peres, however, expresses public regret that the U.S. action against Libya has stopped half way. Lord Carrington, NATO secretary general, also made such belligerent statements yesterday. He welcomed the U.S. warning that military retaliation will be used against everybody supporting terrorism.

The Israeli practice of state terrorist violence against any territory on which one wants to wreak revenge has been going on for decades without any result. Violence is spreading more and more and is becoming increasingly ruthless. The world is less and less a civilized community and more and more a place of chain killings and mass fear.

The U.S. Government, as the leading power of the Western bloc, today embarked openly and with all its armed might on this road. A much greater risk is involved than the fate of President al-Qadhdhafi or of Libya in general.

YUGOSLAV-SYRIAN COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD120041 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1908 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 10 Apr (TANJUG) -- A meeting of the Yugoslav-Syrian Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation ended in Damascus. It was agreed to continue cooperation in the areas of agriculture, irrigation and energy, as well as joint investments in health, tourism, planning, and scientific-technical cooperation. At the end of the meeting the committee signed a protocol on trade exchange, an agreement on cooperation in the areas of health, medical science and pharmacology, as well as an agreement on cooperation between planning organs.

DIZDAREVIC, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN DELHI

LD140120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2248 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Delhi, 13 Apr (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, arrived in Delhi this morning. Dizdarevic will take part in the ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries' Coordinating Bureau, of which Yugoslavia is a member. Dizdarevic is heading a Yugoslav delegation that includes Ignac Golob, SFRY ambassador to the United Nations; Zivojin Jazic, SFRY ambassador to India; Dragoslav Pejic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and others.

Draft Document on Libya

LD140943 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0912 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi, 14 April (TANJUG) -- The draft text of the Political Declaration pays special attention to the situation in the Mediterranean as it was underlined by Indian Foreign Secretary A.P. Venkateshwaran today at the opening session of the preparatory meeting of the non-aligned ministerial conference of the coordinating bureau.

The draft document expresses grave concern over recent developments in the Gulf of Sidra and the serious situation facing Libya. This has raised tension in the region, endangering international peace, stability and security and, according to the text of the draft, pressed the need for the non-aligned to reaffirm their full support for and solidarity with Libya in safeguarding its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity against threats and pressures and possibility of use of force.

ALBANIA TO TEACH 'ANTI-YUGOSLAV' POLICY IN SCHOOLS

LD112333 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1849 GMT 11 Apr 86

[By Milo Djukic]

[Text] Belgrade, April 11 (TANJUG) -- The anti-Yugoslav policy of the Albanian leadership has become a compulsory subject in elementary schools in Albania. A periodical published by the Albanian Ministry of Culture in spring 1985 connounced that in the next school year the Enver Hoxha pamphlet "Titoites" would be taught as a special subject.

For some time now, instilling hatred of Yugoslavia in the younger generation has been an important part of history textbooks. The latest example is the social science textbook for the ninth class of the elementary schools published last year. Sixty out of 130 pages of the book are devoted to Yugoslavia, or to be more precise to invicting hatred for it and its nations and reaffirming Albania's pretensions to a considerable part of Yugoslav territory.

The textbook disputes the "reactionary thesis" that in feudal times Serbs lived in Kosovo (an autonomous province, part of the Yugoslav republic of Serbia). The textbook supports the separatist programme regarding the "territorial unity" of Kosovo and other parts of Yugoslavia where "Albanian is spoken". Elementary school pupils are also informed of Albania's official endeavours that the "just demand of the people of Kosovo" to be given the status of a republic be met.

Children are imbued with Hoxha's message that Albania is linked to "Titoite" Yugoslavia "only by the struggle" which will be continued until its "total and final destruction" is achieved. All pupils are subjected to such "pedagogy" from the second to the tenth class in elementary schools in Albania. Radio Tirana recently repeated its broadcast of Hoxha's "Titoites" published in 1982.

A "scientific" contribution to the anti-Yugoslav policy has also been proved by the Institute for Marxist-Leninist studies of which Hoxha's widow Nexhimija is director.

In a review published by the institute entitled "Social-Political studies"; Xhafer Dobroshi writes that the idea of Yugoslavism (in Yugoslavia) is the greatest danger "looming over the heads" of not only Albanians but all citizens of Yugoslavia.

Visibly alarmed by rise in the number of inhabitants of Yugoslavia who have declared themselves and behave as Yugoslavs, the author calls, primarily on all members of the Albanian nationality, but also on all nations of Yugoslavia to decisively combat the spreading of such a "fatal" idea.

Nexhijija Hoxha's review particularly warns of a "reactionary solution" to the national question in Yugoslavia, fabricating a "savage campaign" against the language, culture, history and music of Albanians in Yugoslavia.

Albania, in which the basic right for a person to declared his nationality is forbidden by law, not to mention the use of his mother tongue and the expression of his own culture, a country in which a non-Albanian name is by law proclaimed undesirable, discrediting and amoral, thus dares to lecture others on national questions. Such grotesque efforts would be comical were they not ominous.

ALGERIA'S IBRAHIMI DEPARTS FOR HOME AFTER TALKS

LD112313 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1526 GMT 11 Apr 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 11 (TANJUG) -- Algerian Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Ibrahimi left this afternoon from Belgrade after a three-day official visit to Yugoslavia. In the course of the visit Ibrahimi had talks with Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and was received by Yugoslav State Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic and Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc.

Yugoslav-Algerian talks encompassed different aspects of bilateral relations and cooperation, current activities of the movement of non-alignment in anticipation of the ministerial meeting in New Delhi and the 8th Non-Aligned Summit in Harare.

During his meetings with Yugoslav officials Ibrahimi stated Algeria's readiness to promote cooperation with friendly and non-aligned Yugoslavia. The talks also focused on the present situation in the Mediterranean and the Middle East, as well as other crisis spots in the world. It was mutually stressed that peace, disarmament, security, free development, detente, and struggle against neocolonialism represent the basic preoccupation of non-aligned countries, and hence, Algeria and Yugoslavia, too.

CONTINUATION OF KORICA REPORT TO SFRY ASSEMBLY

LD100535 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1029 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- This year our commitments abroad will be greater by about $1 billion as we have calculated in the program of the consolidation of our foreign debt, the payment amounts outstanding to us from some developing countries is becoming difficult, and the rate of the growth in exports is falling. We consider, Korica stressed, that the inadequate foreign exchange inflow is a critical factor which, by endangering production, can bring into question other goals of the development and economic policy for this year.

The Federal Executive Council, Korica said, stands by its earlier assessments that the battle for the reduction of inflation can only (?be won) by the complete [words indistinct] and measures which we [words indistinct] in the plan and resolution on development for this year. However, the high inflation that is showing further tendencies of growth indicates that our activity so far has not been, in its breadth and depth, aimed sufficiently at the essential causes, and for this reason the present methods and means of overcoming inflation have not yielded the expected results.

The broadest action must be set in motion, and at every work place we must confront the encouragement of "inflationary behavior" and further tighten the economic pressures for national behavior on the part of the organization of associated labor, but primarily administrative measures must be taken against those who use their position on the market and, through group-property relations, acquire a part of their income through high prices.

Assuming the negative effect of such high inflation on the overall situation in society, the Federal Executive Council made use of its authority in taking measures of direct control as envisaged in the law on the system of social control of prices. Above all, those measures were used which, as measures of direct price control, meant more the controlling of inflation than halting it administratively. At the end of last year, the Federal Seceutive Council adopted decisions whereby 34.14 percent of industrial production comes under the rule of 30 days advance notice of price changes; 12.4 percent requiring agreement from the Federal Institute for Prices; 13.9 percent where top price levels are fixed by the Federal Executive Council, and 0.74 percent under the rule of the free formation of prices. In all, 61.26 percent of direct price control comes under the competence of the federation. If, in addition, we bear in mind that the control of prices of communal services lie within the competence of the narrow socio-political communities, then the degree of price control is even greater.

The Federal Institute for Prices has, in the course of this year, monitored the 30-day advance notifications of price increases and has intervened with the organization of associated labor in 247 cases. Of these, 131 organizations of associated labor accepted the warning of the Federal Institute for Prices, 31 organizations of associated labor stood by their decision, and in 84 cases the organizations did not reply. The Federal Institute for Prices informed the competent organs in the republics and provinces and the Yugoslav Economic Chamber about this. From the organs in the republics and provinces we have information back on their activities from two socio-political communities so far, although agreement was reached on this joint activity with the republican and provincial representatives and it was agreed that they would report back on their activities, Korica stressed.

The increase in losses, and in particular their concentration in a few essential sectors of the economy, is a major economic question. Losses, according to latest figures, amount to 318 billion dinars and are up 150 percent over last year. They are mainly concentrated in four sectors -- the electricity industry, food production, basic chemical production (producers of artificial fertilizers), and paper manufacturing and processing. These four sectors account for 47.5 percent of the overall losses.

We are particularly concerned at the increase and concentration of losses in the electricity industry and in food production.

The processes of financial consolidation and settling internal debts are just beginning. Organizations of associated labor which have accumulated deficits in reproduction must open up these processes on the unified Yugoslav market, particularly with regard to mutual integration and programs assessed to be in their common interests. The part of the financial deficits that cannot be cleared through these relations must be resolved within the framework of the banks of the interested organizations of associated labor, republic and provinces, and the associated banks on the unified Yugoslav market and other subjects. For certain programs of vital and broader importance for a large number of subjects, it is possible to resolve financial difficulties by the pooling of funds in a consortium of all the banks in the country.

Finally, the part of these deficits and suspect accounts that cannot be covered on these bases should be recognized and agreement reached on how to account for them and reschedule them over a longer term and with more favorable terms, as has been done with the country's foreign debt. In order to assist these processes, the Federal Executive Council has proposed to the Yugoslav Assembly that it adopt 1-year recovery measures, which should relieve the pressure on certain organizations of associated labor and banks and assist them in their own efforts to meet these financial commitments, said Inisa Korica at the session of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly.

SFRY OFFICIAL EXPECTS INFLATION TO SLOW DOWN

LD131355 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1215 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 13 (TANJUG) - The inflation growth rate in Yugoslavia is expected to slow down over the next few months. believes director of the Federal Institute for Prices Zivko Pregl. In his view, the rise of retail prices should start levelling off at a monthly rate of 3 percent, set down in planning documents.

Cheaper oil and its derivatives will also contribute to slowing down the price rises, Pregl claims, stressing the need for using the overall effects of the oil price drop to improve the position of the economy, and not for channelling them into spending. The Yugoslav Government is not considering any price freeze, or adding new products to list of those being monitored by the state, stressed Pregl. However, he indicated that necessary measures will be taken in order to create among producers a stronger economic interest in offering cheaper goods.

Pregl believes that this can be achieved, among other things, by stricter taxation of those producers who offer their goods at higher prices. At the same time, the current practice of withholding credits from the producers who disregard regulations and the agreed price policy will be continued, Pregl said.

ARMY'S JOVICIC ON DECLINING RETENTION OF SPECIALISTS

LD130356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1109 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Novi Sad, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav People's Army and its officer corps must share the fate of the peoples of this country, which they are doing. We are not, and will not be, any sort of elite; we are not, and never will be above society and its difficulties. The League of Communists in the army is concerned about implanting this into the consciousness of every member of the YPA. This was stated by the president of the committee of the LC organization in the YPA and member of the presidium of the LCY Central Committee, Colonel General Georgije Jovicic, in a conversation with journalists of DNEVNIK in Novi Sad, who are working on the weekly edition of this paper.

Jovicic explained that measures are being taken for such an attitude to be reflected as little as possible in the army standard of living in general and that of the individual as well. For this reason, we are trying to protect the living standard of YPA members: We cannot allow an individual who works so hard, has such responsibility, and who commands a unit, to be a social case. The situation is such that, in the developed parts of the country, personal incomes have grown enormously, especially during last year, and we have not been able to keep pace with this because we have a special system of increments.

This is why there are cases of individual officers, above all specialists, who are seeking to leave the army precisely because of greater incomes. Some are already leaving. This is, among other things, the reason why we in the developed regions have a smaller influx of candidates for military schools and academies.

Col Gen Jovicic recalls that, in the 1981-1985 plan period, we started with financial funds equal to 5.8 percent of national income; this percentage was reduced to 5.2 percent in 1982, and the plan was realized, in objective terms, with an average of 4.65 percent. To all this should be added the difficulties with reduced funds because of high inflation, and then the problem becomes clearer.

I can say that basically the modernization programs have been fulfilled and that a large number of new military means and systems have been introduced. We were able to see this at the technical gatherings, parades and on other occasions: the new Yugoslav-produced tank, the armored vehicle, the helicopter, aircraft, modern supersonic aircraft are in the design stage and should be within our capabilities.

On the matter of stabilization, Col Gen Jovicic focussed on the fact that the YPA elaborated its own complete program of economic stabilization immediately after the adoption of the long-term program and the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee on its implementation. In this field, according to him, sound results have been achieved. Between 1981 and 1985 the export of equipment and engineering was $7.5 billion. Exports in this period grew at a rate of 30 percent and imports by only 1 percent.

LJUBLJANA PAPER ON DOUBLE STANDARD FOR KOSOVO

LD121801 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Ljubljana DNEVNIK of 9 April has published a commentary on the latest events in Kosovo, the text of which we are carrying in full:

"The irredenta has not realized its separatist goals under the slogan 'Kosovo -- republic.' Serbian nationalists and unitarists will also not deceive us with doubts about the socialist autonomy of Kosovo. Although this is clear to us, we cannot ignore all the circumstances that gave rise to the peaceful demonstration in front of the house of Bulatovic a few days ago, DNEVNIK stresses.

What is happening is most eloquently expressed by the fact that we are witnesses to arrests and similar measures throughout Yugoslavis in various national environments. However nowhere else has it happened that several thousand people demonstrated, demanded explanations, or thus expressed their protests at the arrests. What is more, nowhere have we yet recorded demonstrations and public gatherings on account of people who have committed such acts, not even in Kosovo, where there have been most arrests for understandable reaons (irredentists). With these words, with which Ivan Stombolic addressed the political aktiv in Kosovo Polje, in our view, we come closest to the Kosov reality of today and its historical roots. The events, from the expedition to the SFRY Assembly and the Sava Center to the demonstrations in Kosovo Polje, can only be described as Serbian-Montenegrin unitarism and nationalism,' DNEVNIK considers in the commentary written by Dejan Kovac.

Of course, in the same breath we should say that it (Serbian-Montenegrain unitarism and nationalism) has a far more subtle form than Albanian nationalism (irredentism), because of its more varied and above all more successful "historical development".

In other words, while Albanian nationalism uses, as far as Europe is concerned, superseded methods of activity well known since World War II -- from bureaucratic mistreatment to physical violence -- Serbian-Montenegrain nationalism relies on (half) legal forms of activity through its republican institutions, and above all on the psychology of the public which reacts very emotionally and, of course, negatively to the rape of young girls, the quasi-Turkish "impaling on bottles," and persecution by the police for "verbal crime" and writing petitions.

Nationalism feeds on nationalism, Stambolic stressed. Without wishing to become involved in the fruitless debate on which comes first, the chicken or the egg, recent history bears witness to the fact that Albanian nationalism has been on a diet for far longer than Serbian nationalism. And this is (probably) happening now as well!

In this connection we should quote Lazar Mojsov in his talks with the Serbs and Montenegrins at the Sava Center: "I would like to assure you that no one will harm a hair of your heads because of what you have said here. This we guarantee you, we, the leaders of the province, the republic and the federation." Following this quote, DNEVNIK says in its commentary: The Albanian population in Kosovo has not (as yet) received such a guarantee, nor special trains for Belgrade, in order to reveal its submission and humiliation, which doubtless also exist.

In conclusion the paper draws this conclusion: As long as we continue to nurture two criteria for one and the same enemy -- both nationalisms -- it is hard to believe in brotherhood and unity in the near future, not only in Kosovo, but also much further afield.

Commentary Called 'Malicious'

AU121918 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Differing assessments of the recent events connected with the Kosovo situation, especially the arrival of a group of Serbs and Montenegrins in Belgrade, are the reason for our commentary. More precisely, our journalist Zivojin Jerotijevic addresses an open letter to Dejan Kovac, commentator of Ljubljana DNEVNIK:

With a slight delay but with some trepidation I have read your commentary entitled "Trains of Nationalism." I could not believe that an intellectual and a journalist, and probably even a communist to boot, is incapable of comprehending and distinguishing two mutually opposed strivings, of the Serbian people on the one hand and of Serbian nationalism on the other, although the dividing line is very clear and was drawn a long time ago.

Of course, individual confusions are possible, be it due to lack of information or because of an acceptance of false interpretations of our common past. However, it is impossible to call a declusion those tendencies and relations which, by equating things that cannot be equated, strive to provoke certain effects and incite anti-Serbian feelings.

How can one understand your unconcealed and unsupported accusation that the gathering of the people of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality in Kosovo Polje had an emphasized nationalistic accent in any other way but as a provocation? It is even more difficult to understand and to accept your insinuation that the Serbian leadership supports and protects little groups of Serbian nationalists. There is also much cynicism in your suggestion that members of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo should get the same chance. In fact, you call them Albanian irredentists, and then sanctimoniously take them under protection with the worn-out maxim about the equilibrium of a nationalist diet.

It is virtually incomprehensible that you yourself have not perceived how untenable is the statement in your commentary attributing to the Serbian people a subtle perfidy of psychological and emotive nature, emanating from a more varied and, as you put it, more successful historical practicing of nationalism. If I were inclined to teach I would direct you, colleague Kovac, to reading matter which puts the scientific apparatus to the service of historical truth and from the position of the authority of knowledge disqualifies the confusions that have accumulated recently, for instance about the political and economic hegemonism of the Serbian people not only in the period between the wars, about the quasi-scientific and even slanderous theories about the unfortunate nature of this people and its inability to live in peace with its neighbors, or something similar if not worse.

There is no need for this. The condition is that one has more trust in the people who received special trains from Slovenia when times were at their worst and when the hand of a real friend was sought [allusion to the deportations of Slovenes to Serbia by Hitler's forces in World War II]. All in all, colleague Kovac, I must admit that I do not agree at all with your assessments and your thinking, and I would prefer that you had never written them, particularly because of your readiness to fling about large-scale labels from a dearth of knowledge or from malicious joy. This is your own fault.

POLITIKA Condemns

LD121556 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1842 GMT 11 Apr 86

["POLITIKA" on Kosovo: Accusations Unmasked" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Apr (TANJUG) -- In tomorrow's edition under the heading "Accusations Unmasked", POLITIKA carries a commentary condemning articles in DNEVNIK and MLADINA in connection with what has been happening in recent weeks with regard to the position of the non-Albanian population in Kosovo. The author of the commentary, Slavoljub Djukic, writes:

"If up to now in some people's minds there was lack of understanding about the Kosovo situation, after the visit to this province by the working group of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly and its extensive report, only people who are morally and politically irresponsible or consumed by their own prejudices about another nation can look with indifference at the situation in Kosovo or make use of the notorious falsifications."

Stressing that the latest events surrounding the situation in Kosovo have been received with awakened hopes by those who have been living for a long time without basic protection and without hope, POLITIKA underlines:

"In such an atmosphere, the views of Dejan Kovac published in a commentary of the Ljubljana DNEVNIK under the heading "The Trains of Nationalism" are surprising to say the least. Despite everything Kovac categorically asserts that the recent events -- from the expedition to the SFRY Assembly and the Sava Center to the demonstrations in Kosovo Polje -- can only be described as Serbian-Montenegrin unitarism and nationalism."

"This Serbian-Montenegrin unitarism and nationalism, Kovac says ironically, is a far more subtle form than Albanian nationalism (and irredentism) because of its more varied and above all, more successful 'historical development.'"

For years, unprotected people have been seeking their rights, the POLITIKA commentary goes on to say. They come to the SFRY Assembly, the highest organ of government in our country. The legal representatives of the Yugoslav nation and nationalities, which the working group represented, go to Kosovo and investigate the accuracy of the statements made in the talks between the hundred or so citizens and the top assembly officials. Finally, the working group concludes "that there exists pressure on the citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality on a national basis, and that it is manifest in physical attacks, threats and insults, failings, formalism, and slowness in resolving their demands, inflicting damage to their fields and other property, desecration of their graves, and so on." The working group also concludes that the citizens, who are protesting about their position, are not acting from nationalistic and revanchist positions.

This document, POLITIKA adds, was also signed by two representatives of the Serbian people -- Federal Chamber delegate Tone Turnher, and Jerney Vrhunac, assistant federal secretary for internal affairs.

The POLITIKA commentator goes on to say: "In one of the recent editions of the Ljubljana MLADINA, an article entitled 'Contribution to the Polemics on Kosovo' was published in which, in addition to all kinds of nonsequiturs, Zvonimir Dornik from Celje also makes this statment: 'It is characteristic of Kosovo today that nothing is happening there. What is happening today because of Kosovo (or behind the mask of Kosovo) in Belgrade is interesting and crucial for Yugoslavia. Coming from there today are open words about abolishing the province, about the excess of republics (and thus also nations), about the great nation which Tito deceived during the time of war and which in peacetime lost what it had gained in the war. The applause for 'the third Yugoslavia' in Belgrade is the counterrevolution to which we should turn our attention and which we should fear, and not the one in Kosovo. Kosovo is still only a mask and has long since been superseded....'"

What is striking POLITIKA concludes, is the sick intolerance "toward Belgrade" as the greatest of all the Yugoslav problems and in fact the only problem. However, reading the commentary of Dejan Kovac, it becomes much clearer how certain ill-informed people acquire a picture of Kosovo.

In addition to the national sensitivities, which have developed limitlessly in Yugoslavia, one is never sure to what extent he is himself a victim of prejudice. Nevertheless, such a lack of understanding and distortion of the facts is least expected from members of the nation which passed through the harsh historical experiences and which struggles with such unstable passion for its national identity, the POLITIKA commentary concludes.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

LD120107 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Apr (TANJUG) -- Trust is strengthening every day among the members of different nations and nationalities in Kosovo, and the situation that led to a cooling in intranational relations is gradually being overcome, Abaz Kazasi, president of the Kosovo Assembly, said today at a foreign press conference in the International Press Center in Belgrade.

In talks devoted to socioeconomic development, current political trends and preparations for the 14th conference of the Kosovo LC, Milan Seselija, member of the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Conference; and Bedri Selim, acting provincial secretary for information, also took part.

Kazazi pointed out that industrial production in the province had grown last year in relation to 1984 by 16.4 percent, exports by 5 percent, and real personal incomes by 3 percent. The prospects for further development, according to him, lie in reliance on Kosovo's own forces and a further injection of dynamism into economic activity, especially exports.

The courts and the security system are becoming increasingly efficient in breaking up hostile groups, but we cannot say that the situation has completely stabilized while there is a hostile activity and emigration under duress, Kazazi said, having stressed that it is encouraging that Serbs and Montenegrins who had emigrated were beginning to return.

The leadership of Albania and hostile political emigres abroad are involved in hostile activities in Kosovo but, according to Kazazi, this shallow policy is condemned to failure. The leadership of Albania and hostile political emigres abroad are involved in hostile activities in Kovoso but, according to Kazazi, this shallow policy is condemned to failure.

Seselija cited the statistics, according to which during the course of last year 3,480 Serbs and Montenegrins emigrated from Kosovo, and so far about 2,700 had returned. There are those, he said, who intended to turn the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo against the Albanian nationality but "We firmly believe that they will not succeed in this."

Yugoslavia is extremely interested in good relations with Albania and in this ideological differences should not be an obstacle, but Tirana must refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia and fomenting irredentist activity said Seselija.

There are no repressive measures directed against Muslims or members of any other nation or nationality because of their religious affiliation, Kazazi said, in answer to a question from an Iraqi journalist on the influence of the religious factor in Kosovo and the alleged repression of Muslims. We are, however, resolute in the struggle against the enemy, regardless of national or religious affiliation, the president of the Kosovo assembly stressed.

Replying to a question from a CTK correspondent about the alleged differences in the findings of the working group of the SFRY Assembly, and the announcement by the Pristina Municipal Court in connection with the fact that among candidates for the Pristina LC Municipal Committee, about 10 of those proposed are being investigate for hostile activity, Seslija said that there had been a disagreement. Criminal proceedings are being conducted against these people because of the misuse of their official position and economic crimes, and not because of hostile activity.

To the question from the Rome correspondent of LA REPUBLICA on how illegal activity is able to continue despite repressive measures and whether the irredentists do, in fact, have support among the masses, Seselija replied that there had been failings in earlier political work but that fewer and fewer people now were poisoned by hostile ideology. They are becoming increasingly isolated; above all, it was stressed, they fear their own people most and that is why they take refuge in illegal activity.

Perhaps we have been concentrating too much on environments in which Albanians make up the majority of the population, and have ignored work where predominantly Serbs and Montenegrins live, although the irredentists are now trying to cause disorder precisely in these environments, Seselija said in reply to a question from a JANA correspondent about why two delegations of Serbs and Montenegrins had already come to Belgrade.

In this context, Seselija indicated the necessity of overcoming bureaucratism and the insensitivity of individuals in the administration in dealing with people's problems in Kosovo more quickly. Kazazi added that, on the basis of the compliants of a group of citizens, the conclusion should not be drawn that anarchy, sloth and nationalism rule, but that this is a matter of a phenomenon (?the solution to which is being worked on).

KOSOVO PROSECUTOR, JUDGE DENY SERB ALLEGATIONS

AU111435 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Ljubo (Mirbukovic) and Nuhi Uka, respectively Pristina communal public prosecutor and Pristina communal court president, have issued the following denial on the basis of the [word indistinct] law:

Reporting the findings of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber's working group, which examined statements made to that body by Serbs and Montenegrins, some public information media reported among other things on 10 April 1986: "The list of 90 potential candidates for the Pristina LC Communal Committee included 10 persons against whom penal procedures have been instituted for hostile activity."

The reports stress among other things that, having examined the statement made by (Miroska Vasolevic) from Kosovo Polje in connection with potential candidates for the Pristina LC Communal Committee, the Federal Chamber's working group held discussions with the Pristina communal public prosecutor and the president of the Pristina Communal Court, during which "it emerged that the list of potential candidates included persons under investigation or against whom penal procedures have been instituted for hostile activity."

For the purpose of complete and objective information to the public, we declare that in the course of the discussion with the Federal Chamber's working group at the Pristina Communal Court, which was also attended by representatives of all other communal or provincial judicial organs, it was stated that the list of potential candidates for the Pristina LC Communal Committee included persons against whom the penal procedure has been instituted for abuse of official position, [word indistinct], illegal appropriation of public land for personal use, and traffic offenses. At no point in the discussion was "hostile activity" mentioned with regard to the persons against whom the penal procedure has been instituted, since the charges concern penal acts which have no connection whatsoever with hostile activity.

The Pristina public prosecutor's office and the Pristina Communal Court had no information at the time of the discussion, nor have they at this time, concerning the allegation that any of the candidates for the Pristina LC Communal Committee has engaged in any kind of hostile activity. We are surprised by such disinformation and untruths and justifiably ask: whom do they serve and where does this lead -- concludes the denial signed by Ljubo (Mirbukovic) Pristina communal public prosecutor, and Nuhi Uka, president of the Pristina Communal Court.

Copies of the denial have been sent to the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, the president of the working group [name indistinct], the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, the Pristina LC Communal Committee, and the public information media.